

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1853.

[SIXPENCE { WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

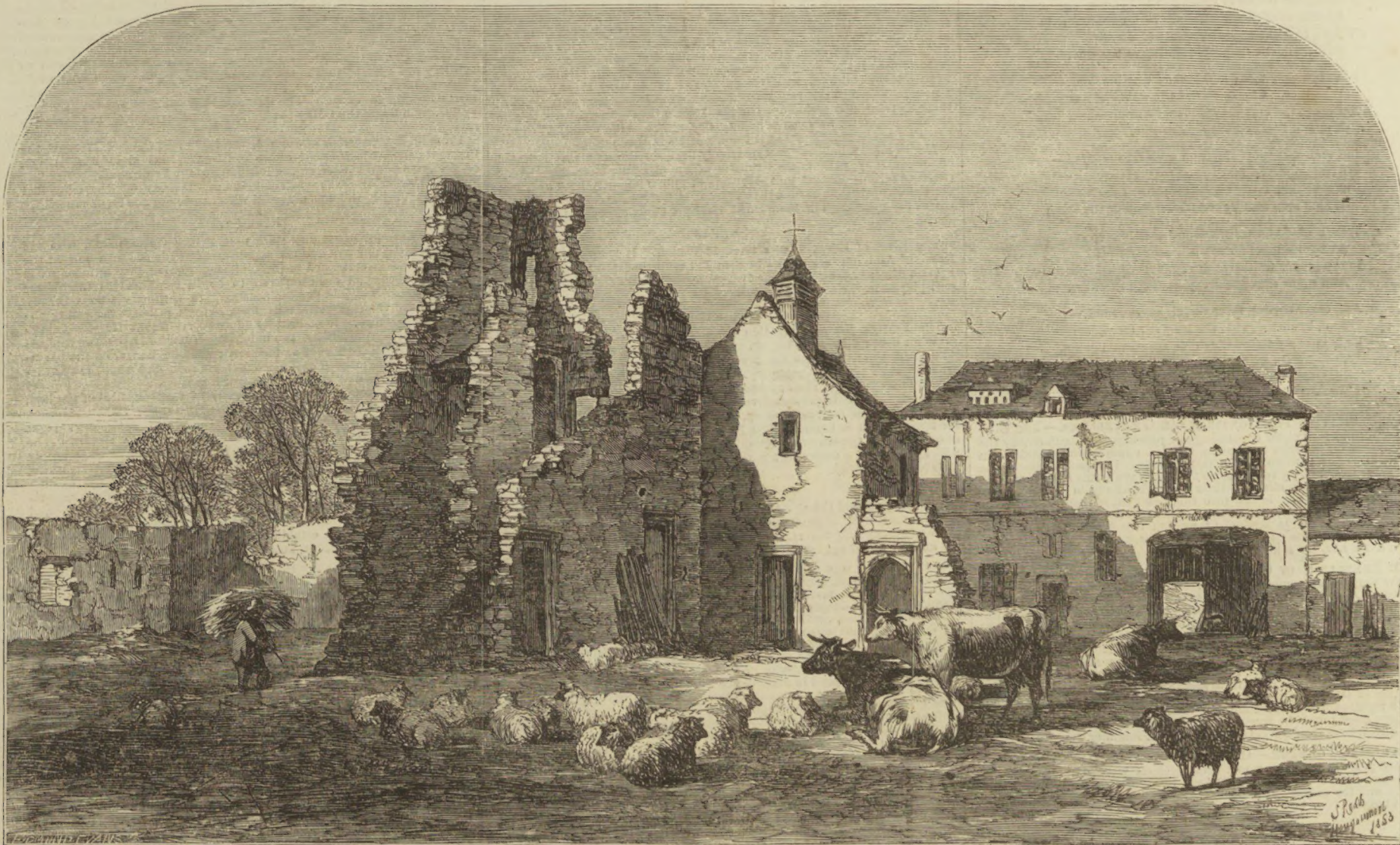
THE MYSTERY OF THE TABLES.

THE matter-of fact people of the nineteenth century have plunged all at once into the bottomless deeps of spiritualism. Railroads, steam, and electricity, and the indubitable wonders which they have wrought, have not proved powerful enough to supersede and destroy that strong innate love of the supernatural which seems implanted in the human mind. Thousands of people in Europe and America are turning tables, and obstinately refusing to believe that physical and mechanical means are in any way concerned in the process. Hats, too, are turned, as well as the heads that wear them. But the greatest mystery has taken up its abode in and about the tea-table. The spirits that used to rap in the old days of the Jameses and the Charleses, rapped upon the walls and the ceilings, and made strange noises in the chimneys; but the spirits that rap in the days of Victoria prefer to rap upon rosewood or upon mahogany, and to haunt the under surfaces of round tables. The delusion of a few threatens to become the mania of the many; and the folly, like many others which preceded it, has become epidemic, and seized upon the people like the *grippe* or the cholera-morbus. It is in vain that we boast of the progress of education. We are little, if any, wiser than our ancestors. The love of the marvelous is not to be eradicated by the schoolmaster. There are multitudes of hard-headed business-like people, safely to be trusted in any matter of commerce or of money—people who can reason, and argue, and detect the flaws and the contradictions in statements and theories which they do not approve—who continually wear some pet absurdity of their own. They hug it like a garment, and refuse to shuffle it off till they can robe themselves in another absurdity not a whit better than the old one, except in the gloss of its novelty and in the fashion of its cut. Something of the kind is always occurring to excite the laughter of those who smile, and the tears of those who weep, at the follies of humanity. Neither Democritus nor Heraclitus need lack disciples

in our day. It is not only the ignorant and the vulgar, but the educated and the refined who yield themselves up, the unsuspecting, if not the eager, victims of self-deception. In fact, it may be asserted that the lower classes—men and women who battle with the sternest realities of life—are less apt than the wealthier and more luxurious to seek excitement in the wonderful, and to feed their credulity with the incomprehensible. It has been so in all ages. The days of witchcraft had scarcely passed away when the idle and the fashionable listened with keen curiosity to the wonderful stories related in the “Sadducismus Triumphatus,” and swallowed with open mouths the reports of the spirit-rappings at the house of Mr. Mompesson. About the same time (two hundred years ago) appeared Valentine Greatraks, with his sympathetic salve, which cured the most desperate hurts—not by application to the wound, but to the sword or the pistol which caused it. Valentine Greatraks had thousands of believers; and to have doubted of the marvellous cures which he effected would have been to run the risk of being scouted from good society. The famous metallic tractors of Dr. Haygarth, introduced sixty or seventy years ago, were a nine-days wonder, and were thought to have revolutionised the science of medicine, until it was found that wooden tractors, painted to imitate metallic ones, were as good as the genuine articles, and that neither had any effect, except upon the hypochondriacal and the weak-minded. Mr. St. John Long, at a comparatively recent period, rubbed the backs of the wealthy, and was growing rich by the process, until an unforeseen, and, to him, unwelcome casualty brought him within the grip of the law, and caused his fashionable theory and his extensive practice to explode amid popular disgust. The Cock-lane Ghost, the spirit-rappings of Stockwell, and the dancing porridge-pots of Balldarroch, all had their day and their believers. We cite these cases at random, and might select hundreds of others that are familiar to those who have made the credulity of the multitude their study. There is nothing too absurd for the belief both of the ignorant and

the educated. There is no system of miscalled philosophy, especially if it meddle with the business of the physician, that is too outrageous for encouragement, or too ridiculous for admiration.

In an age which has been called pre-eminently practical and material, dead superstitions start out of their graves, and squeak and jabber in our streets. The haunted house rears its head next door to the Mechanics' Institute; and in the same town in which a Faraday is lecturing upon the newly-discovered truths of science, a clever adventuress calls up ghosts for a fee, and pretends to reveal the ineffable secrets of another life. The old fables of witchcraft and demoniacal possession are surpassed by the modern marvels which we are called upon to believe under the penalty of being denounced as Materialists and Atheists. The extraordinary results obtained by science in our day have ceased to excite the same lively interest as of yore. Those who feed upon the highly-seasoned fare of the preternatural, are like the daughters of the horse-leech, and their cry is “Give, give!” Even clairvoyance opening as it does so vast a field of inquiry to those who consider how fearfully and wonderfully man is made, fails to unfold mysteries enough to satisfy the daring neophytes of the nineteenth century. Magnetism and electricity are great, they admit; but the human will, they assert, is greater. Electricity in Dover can rend the rock at Calais; but the all-potent will of man—either travelling upon electricity, or using it as a weapon—can leave this paltry world behind, and soar amid the planets and fixed stars, or, if it choose to stay upon the Earth, can become as veritable a power as any mechanical or physical force that was ever stirred into activity by the ingenuity of an Archimedes or a Watt. Not only can it accomplish such small feats as turning tables and hats, and making crockery dance upon shelves; but it can communicate with departed spirits, and call them from the interlunar spheres (which are no longer vacant in modern philosophy), to answer the most impertinent questions. Where shall we find any one so deaf to reason, so blind against proof, so callous to argument, so independent of demonstration, so utterly careless of evidence



HOUGOU-MONT, ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.—SKETCHED IN 1853.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

as the marvel-monger? And the marvel-mongers are a numerous tribe. It does not astonish them to hear that the spirits of the mighty dead are at the beck and call of any one of the gentler sex who chooses to establish herself as a "medium." It pleases them to think that Adam himself, the venerable father of the human race, will respond to a duly qualified practitioner in petticoats, and make his presence known by rapping upon a table. Although the spirits summoned by different "media" contradict themselves; although one class of spirits anathematizes the Protestants, and another hurls the Roman Catholics to damnation; although one "medium" called up Lemuel Gulliver as a veritable spirit, and another allowed her mahogany to be rapped by a spirit, calling itself the Baron Munchausen; although the spirits that rap for Mrs. A. stigmatise as impostors the spirits that rap for Mrs. B.; although the spirits spell their responses, and sometimes make woful blunders in their orthography; and although the sum total of the spirit revelations as yet recorded amount to nonsense, or to nothing, the spirit rappings of our day have crowds of enthusiastic believers. Contradictions, meannesses, blasphemies, impossibilities—all are believed, all are gulped by a voracious credulity, that may sometimes be fatigued, but that never can be satiated. Witnesses of the most extraordinary statements are never found wanting. A proof is always at command, and the loosest evidence reported at second-hand, and, in all probability, perverted or exaggerated, is amply sufficient to satisfy those who have made up their minds to believe.

The philosophic observer is not astonished at this result. Nothing is so little understood as the laws of evidence. Every barrister and attorney in the kingdom knows how difficult it is to hunt out and to capture that shy and retiring creature, a veritable Fact. The mass of mankind are so apt to believe that no one tells an untruth except from pecuniary and interested motives, that if the honesty and purity of a witness be undisputed, his testimony is held to be unassailable. In countless instances the wish to believe is the father of conviction. The credulous believe, because they are credulous. The honest believe, because they do not reflect that honesty itself can be misguided, and that erroneous evidence may be given by the innocent and the disinterested. The unthinking believe, because of their incapacity for thinking, or because they have not the faintest comprehension of the philosophy of proof, and have neither the means nor the will for detecting errors; and because they are content to take upon trust the statements which are dinned into their ears by the self-deluded on the one hand, or by the designing upon the other. Let not Absurdity be ashamed of itself: it will always find good company to keep it in countenance. The lion on the top of Northumberland House *did* actually wag its tail!—and will wag it again if one man has a will potent enough to induce ten other men to believe that it did so. The ten men will prove it, each to the satisfaction of the other, and will gain thousands of adherents—especially if they attempt to explain it by magnetism, or electricity, or the agency of spirits. Another fact as wonderful as the spirit-rappings will thus be added to the mystical history of the nineteenth century. As for the lion himself, it is to be hoped that the Duke of Northumberland will take care of him. Who knows but what he may become as good a "medium" as any that have been sent to us by our friends on the other side of the Atlantic?

HOUGOUMONT. THE FIRST—LAST MEETING.

"At a quarter to eleven (June 17) the French second corps advanced in close columns against Hougomont, and the battle commenced. The efforts were repeated to carry this important post, only to be bloodily repulsed, and the resistance of the Guards was heroic. At last, despairing of success, the French artillery opened with shells upon the house—the old tower of Hougomont was quickly in a blaze—the fire reached the chapel, and many of the wounded, both assailants and defenders, there perished miserably. Though the flames raged above, shells burst around, and shot ploughed through the shattered walls and windows, the Guards nobly held the place, and Hougomont remained untaken."—*Marvell.*

THERE, as we stand, a little further on,
Where Hougomont had rolled the battle back—
Not yet the glory of their eagles gone—
The Old Guard thundered to their last attack,

And first defeat, and final overthrow,
And field of doom, and close of long career:—
These walls remember, and these ruins know,
What sentence from on High was spoken here.

Sweetly the smiles of musing sunset fall
On homes of peace and toil's secure rewards,
Where battlemented fragments of a wall
Still mark the dreadful meeting of the Guards.

But once they met: and broken was his dream
Who thought he saw upon the waves of war
Reflections of an eldritch planet's beam—
Mystical flashes from a fated star.

But once met they who then each host arrayed—
Rivals reserved for conflict from their birth—
But once they met—and shivered was the blade
Which long had waved its terrors o'er the earth.

Where whole battalions found a sudden grave,
And sank together to their bloody rest,
Peace broods full-breathing, yellow corn-fields wave,
And silent shadows creep from out the west.

And other shades, more awful, hover round,
And, haunting, visit the long summer here:
Be that peace theirs they died for on this ground—
They fought and conquered at this time of year.

June, 1853. MILES GERALD KEON.

NEW FACILITIES FOR CONTINENTAL TRAVELLERS.—The Customs authorities now allow the luggage of passengers from Paris, by the mail train, to be brought to London without examination at Dover, in order to prevent detention in the latter place. The passengers by the mail-packet have merely to point out their luggage at the railway station after landing at Dover, and take their places in the train for town. On arrival, the luggage van is run into the new Custom-house at London-bridge station, where officers from the Customs are in attendance, and where the examination is made. At present this facility is confined to the train leaving Paris at 7.30 p.m., the passengers by which arrive in London at 8.6 a.m. the following morning.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.—A curious statement is given in the New York papers concerning the rebellion in China. It appears that Commodore Aulic had just arrived, having been lately in command of the East India squadron, and being the bearer of despatches. This gentleman gives it as his opinion that the British ships of war would not assist the Emperor, even if called upon, as the foreigners in China are almost all in favour of the success of the rebels. The present Emperor is stated to have alienated the affection of the people by his sensuality and addiction to opium, and his Cabinet also was unpopular and corrupt; moreover, the Commodore asserts that no assistance which could now be given would be of service, as the rebels are fast progressing towards Peking, where a naval squadron could not approach. Finally, he anticipates, as we believe most people in England do, greater advantages, commercial and political, from the insurgents than from the reigning dynasty.

SHIPS AND TONNAGE.—On Wednesday a return printed showed that last year 17,819 sailing and steam-vessels were employed in the foreign and home trade of the United Kingdom. The tonnage was 3,380,864, and the crews, including masters, mates, and apprentices, numbered 177,982.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The state of the Emperor's health is a source of much uneasiness to those immediately about him; for, though not prevented by it from going about as usual, he suffers considerably from symptoms indicative of a condition that requires the utmost attention; while his constant attendance to the weighty cares which press on him, render impossible the repose which would go far to aid his recovery. Violent swelling of the legs and feet is one of the symptoms to which he is subject, and which causes him the most inconvenience: he still, however, appears in public as before; and has, of late, visited several of the theatres.

The Imperial household has, since the residence of the Court at St. Cloud, been temporarily placed on quite a different footing to what it was at the Tuilleries, nearly all the officers and ladies composing it having received their *congés*; and the Emperor and Empress live in comparative retirement and simplicity. This arrangement is, we believe, in accordance with the earnest desire of the latter, on whom the etiquette kept up in Paris weighed most heavily.

A report that the *Garde Nationale* of Paris was about to be dissolved, has, for the last week, been going the rounds, and had at length gained such general credit that a formal contradiction of the rumour has been inserted in the *Moniteur* to destroy the impression.

Many fresh arrests, almost entirely among the Legitimist party, have been taking place within a few days. Under the present state of affairs, with regard to the possibility of the war with Russia, the members of this cause are viewed with peculiar suspicion; and, as the maxim that prevention is better than cure is considered the wisest in such cases, these measures are adopted *par précaution*.

The Société d'Horticulture de la Seine has just given a fresh exhibition of flowers in the Champs Elysées—the finest of the year, owing to the much greater variety of flowers the more advanced season affords; the roses and geraniums were particularly brilliant. Our compatriots, Messrs. Standish and Noble, successful with several species of flowers, and won a number of prizes.

M. Sallandrouze de la Mornaix, who so ably and successfully filled the post confided to him at the Great Exhibition two years since, is about to proceed to New York on a most important mission of the same nature, entrusted to him by the Government which he is charged formally to represent: he is further instructed to examine and compare the productions of the various nations; to state in which France holds the superiority; where she is deficient, how such deficiency may be repaired; and to ascertain by what means and in what points her commerce in that quarter of the globe may be beneficially extended. Every importance is to be given to the bearer of so grave and interesting a responsibility. The steamer *La Reine Hortense*, which last year was employed for the *Ministre de la Marine* and of the Emperor himself, is to be fitted up with the greatest luxury for the beginning of July, when M. Sallandrouze takes his departure, and is to be under his orders during the whole of his stay in America, and until his return to France.

The success of "Les Filles de Marbre" at the Vaudeville continues unabated; and it is asserted that the result of the visit of Louis Napoleon to the theatre will be the bestowal of the *croix d'honneur* on M. Théodore Barrière.

The Emperor has granted to Mdlles. Cornille, descendants from the great writer, a pension of 2000fr. from his private purse, on the occasion of the 247th anniversary of the tragedian's birth.

The marriage of Mdlle. Madeline Brohan with M. Mario Huchard took place a few days since at the church of St. Roch, before a small circle of friends. The popular *comédienne* is not to quit the stage, but is expected shortly to make her re-appearance in the "Misanthrope" and the "Jeux de l'Amour et du Hasard."

Report states that Thalberg, who is now at Milan, proposes to write a *partition* for the Opéra Comique here; this news excites much interest in the musical world, and earnest hopes are expressed that it may be realised.

A little brochure, entitled "Mdlle. Rachel, ses Succès ses Défauts," has just made its appearance. What the result of such temerity on the part of the author, M. de Chambrun, may be, we pretend not to say; nor do any of the critics seem disposed to venture very freely on such dangerous ground; hitherto it seems to have been considered inadmissible to state—in print—that Mdlle. Rachel had or could have *défauts*; and we suspect M. de Chambrun would have done wiser, as far as the success of his book goes, to wait till time had brought its usual effects on a public almost always more or less ungrateful to its favourites.

M. de Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador, had an interview with Louis Napoleon on Wednesday morning. It is stated that he mentioned to his Majesty that the occupation of the Danubian provinces was not meant by Russia as an attack on the independence of Turkey. The Emperor was of opinion that the treaties did not authorise Russia to cross the Pruth, except under certain circumstances, which have not taken place.

A certain degree of activity is displayed in all the military ports of France. Detachments of marines, on their way to Toulon, pass almost daily through Paris. Orders have been issued to all seamen on leave of absence, whose term of service has not yet expired, to proceed forthwith to Brest, and to report themselves to the Port Admiral. This order has been executed at Havre. Orders were received at Honfleur on Saturday last to raise all the seamen disposable. This measure will include fathers having three children, and having served in the navy three years and nine months. Letters from Bayonne announce that orders were received there to raise 200 seamen. On the 10th, orders reached Brest to arm the steam-frigates *La Pomone* and *Le Caffarelli*, and the vessels *L'Hercule* and *Le Duguesclin*. Nothing is known of their destination.

The Bourse, which was comparatively firm on Tuesday, was agitated on Wednesday with various reports of an alarming character, which caused a serious decline in the prices of public securities. The Three per Cents opened at 73fr., fell to 71fr. 50c., and closed at 71fr. 20c. for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 101fr. 60c.

AUSTRIA.

The King of Bavaria has arrived at Vienna. It is asserted that the Russian Ambassadors at Vienna and Berlin insist on Austria and Prussia discontinuing that passive part which they have up to the present played in the Oriental question.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian journals mention a report that negotiations are in progress for causing Belgium to join the Austro-German commercial union. The marriage of the Duke de Brabant and of the Archduchess Maria will not take place by proxy. The ceremony will be performed in the month of August, but the day has not yet been fixed.

The Chamber of Representatives of Belgium terminated its session on Saturday. Before breaking up, it voted a bill for allowing 518,000 fr. for a monument in honour of the National Congress, and 450,000 fr. for one to the late Queen. The Chamber expressed a wish that the column, which is to form a monument to the Congress, shall be surmounted by a statue of the King.

HOLLAND.

The King opened the session of the States General on Tuesday, in a speech which will be read with interest, in consequence of the change of Government and the recent agitation in Holland upon the subject of the alleged Papal aggression. His Majesty's speech was as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I was much affected, some time since, when thousands of my beloved subjects, fearing for their national interests, came to me and desired me to take measures to provide against the evils which they dreaded. Being deeply impressed with my obligations to protect all their interests and rights, I thought it better not to follow the advice given me by the advisers of the Crown. I felt that by following it I could not remove the great anxiety nor calm the excited feelings of my people. When the Ministers offered me their resignations, I accepted some of them, and replaced them by men who possessed my entire confidence; therefore, I felt myself bound to dissolve the Chambers, and to give an opportunity to the electors of expressing their feelings on the subject. Now with gratification I see myself surrounded by both Chambers of the States-General, and I was anxious, gentlemen, to open your Assembly myself. I am glad I can do this with satisfaction. We are on good terms with foreign powers. The development and welfare of the country are increasing. These are the favourable auspices under which the Legislative Body can recommence its labours. The difficulty, however, to which I adverted in the beginning, I am sorry to say, is not yet removed; I have tried to arrange it, as well by inviting explanations from those parties who have originated the dissension—I suppose involuntarily—as by taking measures to be carried out by ourselves. The Government

are convinced that many of the difficulties can only be disposed of by a law. The sixth clause of the Charter assures equal rights to the religious associations; but it imposes also duties on Government, which cannot be fulfilled without the power of the law. It is my intention to request your co-operation in this matter; I shall do it with greater confidence, as I am sure that the spirit of moderation and quiet investigation so natural to our country will preside at your deliberations, and that it will be your serious desire, as it is mine, firmly to maintain the principle of religious tolerance which has belonged to our nation, and to avoid all that could cause discord and schism between the sons of the same country. In that way it will be possible to arrange so that the Government can give equal protection to all the religious associations, by which they can obtain security for liberty and substantial solidity under the same reasonable and impartial law. I intend to bring before you, in this session, only those projects of law for your deliberation that require a speedy decision. I now declare the Assembly to be opened, and I conclude with wishing that Heaven's wisdom may actuate and govern us, so that our efforts for the benefit of our beloved country may be characterised by order, peacefulness, and justice.

The King has just granted permission to the new Catholic prelates to accept the title of supernumerary Chamberlains conferred on them by the Pope, and to wear the insignia of that ecclesiastical dignity.

THREATENED HOSTILITIES BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Since our last the actual position of the Eastern question has not been materially altered. We now know, from the statements of the British Government in Parliament, that the British as well as the French fleet is on its way to the Bay of Besika, in the vicinity of the Dardanelles. Couriers and diplomatic agents have been busy hurrying backward and forward between Western Europe and St. Petersburg: the course of events confirming the impression that the Russian forces will again occupy the Danubian Principalities. It would appear that official information of that determination has been communicated to the Courts of Vienna, Paris, and probably London, accompanied with the assurance that the Emperor Nicholas does not construe that act of aggression as a declaration of war with Turkey and the protecting Powers. He thus adroitly attempts to throw the responsibility of a rupture upon the Porte and her allies. The question is now narrowed to this single point:—Will the other powers of Europe regard the Russian invasion of Moldavia and Wallachia as a *casus belli*? According to present appearances they will not. That step would be a clear infraction of treaties which declare that the Pruth shall be the boundaries of the two empires. But, unfortunately, the Czar can plead precedent in his favour—these provinces having been occupied by his armies in 1818; and the following years—and upon that precedent he now bases a right to pursue the same course, under certain contingencies, which he asserts have now arisen. It is supposed that the Czar will defer any real negotiations with the Porte until the Russian armies are in possession of these provinces of the Ottoman empire, when European diplomacy, it is hoped, may accept the alternative of their permanent occupation by the Czar, which would be a further dismemberment of Turkey, or compliance with his demands respecting the Greek Church.

Letters from Constantinople of the 2nd instant are full of details relating to the great preparations for defence, of which the city and its environs are the theatre. They state that "the Turks, indignant at the unjust pretensions of Russia, and conscious of the duties imposed on themselves for the maintenance of their dignity, are preparing for resistance with energy and enthusiasm." The Bosphorus was covered with vessels of every size, transporting ammunition and troops to the camp of Buyukdéri, which is now composed of 30,000 men, and the same activity was manifested in the arsenal of the Admiralty, where tea vessels were ready to sail. The population were working from daybreak to midnight, and the *mahomes* were laden with cannon and military stores of every kind. An ordinance was issued on the 28th May, prohibiting merchant vessels of 10,000 kilogrammes burden and upwards from quitting the port. The Turkish merchant service was furnishing its contingent of seamen, and Hussein Bey was charged with enrolling volunteers for the independent corps. Each volunteer is to receive sixty piastres per month during the whole period of his service; the pay of the Nizam is only twenty. The excitement of the population against Russia was at its height.

The quantity of gold put into circulation was very great. It proceeds, no doubt, from the treasure kept for extraordinary occasions like the present. All that was purchased for the service of the Porte was paid for in cash. Orders have been sent to the provinces to fill the magazines of the Government with wheat and Indian corn. The Egyptian fleet was awaited with much anxiety.

The force which the Turks can bring into the field is a subject on which there are conflicting opinions. Those who insist on the extreme feebleness of Turkey put forward statements representing her armies as composed of unwilling soldiers, badly disciplined, and badly armed. Those, on the contrary, who look more hopefully on Turkey, reckon her hosts by the hundred thousand, her artillery as efficient, and the readiness and courage of her soldiers as above the average. The French, English, and Prussian officers in the Turkish army are actively employed in taking measures of defence. One of them (Captain Jung-aan) is placing the citadel of the Bosphorus in a state of defence. Admiral Slade is engaged in organising the fleet; he has not, however, as yet, been appointed to any command.

On the 30th of May, the Turkish fleet anchored at the entrance of the Black Sea: it consists of twenty-two sail. In the arsenal great progress was making in the armament of twelve corvettes and several frigates, which were to be ready for sea on the 2nd of June. Throughout the week 140 flat-bottomed boats had been engaged in transporting artillery and ammunition to the fleet and the citadel which commands the Bosphorus. On the 27th, five Turkish vessels transported troops and martial stores to Varna. The militia are pouring in from all the provinces. On the 30th of May the Sultan proposed passing the troops in review.

From Jassy, under date June 3, we learn:—"Colonel Hernoff, the Commander of the Russian Ponto-n Brigade, has arrived at Ainge, on the Moldavian border, on the left bank of the Pruth.

Omar Pacha, who takes the command of the army of Roumelia, had arrived at Varna, and was occupied with inspecting the fortifications.

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that Prince Gortschakoff, who had been appointed to command the active army of 120,000 men now on the Pruth, had been summoned to the capital to receive instructions. The Grenadier corps had been ordered to be in readiness to march for Poland, in case it should become necessary to withdraw troops thence. Letters from Warsaw state that Paskievitch is busy inspecting the troops and arsenals. It is broadly hinted that Count Nesselrode, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is no longer so perfectly possessed of his Imperial master's confidence as formerly; that he had, from the beginning, opposed the mission of Prince Menschikoff; and that the specific Russian party was now getting the upper hand.

The Russian fleet at Sebastopol consist of thirteen ships of the line, six of which mount 120 guns, namely—the *Varna*, the *Twelve Apostles*, the *Rostislav*, *Sriatlar*, *Selafond*, and the *Three Swiagyteli*; eight frigates of sixty guns, six corvettes, and twelve smaller vessels. The crews had been lately completed, and the 120-gun ships were amply supplied with heavy artillery. The fleet, however, wanted steamers, which rendered its evolutions more difficult.

The Emperor of Russia, by a recent ukase has ordered the construction of an electric telegraph between Odessa and St. Petersburg, and the re-organisation of the mail communication along that road. The same ukase adds that the establishment of a railroad in that direction was considered indispensable, and would be the object of a subsequent decree.

AMERICA.

By the *Franklin*, we have advices from New York to the 4th instant. From Washington there is no intelligence of a political character. Baltimore and its vicinity has been visited by a tornado, which destroyed a good deal of property.

Vigorous measures have been taken by the British Government for the protection of the British North American fisheries. Her Majesty's steamers *Basilik* and *Devastation* are to be anchored off Newfoundland; four small vessels, each manned by twenty-five men, are to be fitted out from the flag-ship *Cumberland*, and to cruise near Halifax.

We briefly noticed in our last the passing of the bill to increase the representation in the Canadian Legislature. This bill passed the Legislative Council at Quebec by two more than a two-thirds vote, which was the number necessary to carry it. For five or six years past this two-thirds majority was not obtained by only one or two votes every session of Parliament. This adds to the éclat of the present success of the bill. The bill will, of course, now become law, as, according to the theory of responsible

Government, the Governor-General is supposed to have given his assent to the principle before its introduction. The provisions of the bill are of great importance, and will make the representation more thoroughly Democratic. The members of the provincial Parliament are increased from 84 to 130. The Legislative Council, the second branch of the Legislature, is made elective. The Upper House to consist of 60 members, 30 to be elected from either section of the province. The qualification for membership to be £1000 worth of real estate or ex-membership of the Lower House. The councillors to hold office for a period of six years, and to be elected and go out by rotation. The Governor-General to have the power of dissolution in case the Council should reject a measure twice passed by the Lower House, but not otherwise. The Colonial office has uniformly disapproved this change.

The news from the River Plate is again of a most unfavourable character. The siege of the city of Buenos Ayres continued, but was carried on merely by a species of skirmishing guerilla warfare in the outskirts of the town, by which much property was destroyed, and many lives sacrificed. General Urquiza, after proclaiming that the "fatal obstinacy of the political circle which had possessed itself of the arms and power in the city against the general will of the province of Buenos Ayres," compelled him to assume an attitude he would sincerely have desired to avoid, the General-in-Chief of the National Squadron issued a notification, dated April 23, announcing, "that the blockade in the afore-mentioned part of this port is established from this date, conceding a term of six days, reckoned from said date, for foreign vessels to quit the inner roads, and twenty days for those that are in the outer roads." The pressure of the siege was severely felt in the city.

WEST INDIES.

By the *Parana* we have dates from Jamaica to the 27th ult. Five deaths from yellow fever occurred on board this steamer. The weather in the West Indies was rainy, and favourable for the next crop; but the falling off in the present crop will be general—say about 12,000 hogheads at Barbadoes, 10,000 in British Guiana, 5000 in Trinidad, and the other Islands in similar proportion. At St. Thomas, the yellow fever was fatally prevalent.

At Jamaica, yellow fever was very malignant in the harbour. Great excitement prevailed about mining operations, and each week announced some new mineral discoveries. Two new copper and mining companies were being got up. In commercial affairs there had been more activity. The differences of the Council and the House of Assembly appeared to be as far from adjustment as ever; and the question of the revenue bills was not likely to be entertained by the House of Assembly, whilst the Council refused to pass them with the appropriation clauses. In the meantime, various ports may be considered as free ports; but there had not been that large influx of goods which it was supposed would have taken place. The Hon. Hector Mitchell, Mayor of Kingston, died on the 27th May.

NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.

A private Correspondent at New York, writing on the 3rd June, states that the Exhibition will certainly not open before the 15th of July, and he inclines to think that the 18th will be the day of inauguration. He states that great complaints are made by persons intending to exhibit who have been waiting in New York with their goods for some time, and at great inconvenience. As yet, he says, the building is a mere skeleton. The Earl of Ellesmere and his brother commissioners were hourly expected, and preparations were made to give them a cordial reception.

The directors of the Exhibition have issued an announcement that the Exhibition will be opened on the 15th. They state that the completion of the building has been retarded by "the novelty and intricacy of the style of construction, and the high standard of architectural beauty it has been their object to attain." They add, "It will, unquestionably, be the most attractive and interesting collection of the works of art, the results of science, and the productions of industry that has ever yet been made in this country, and will tend to increase the active emulation of the age in every branch of intellectual development."

The glazing of the building will not be finished in less than a month or five weeks. There also remained to be done the roofing of the dome, the painting of the interior and exterior, and the construction of a separate building, between the principal structure and the Reservoir, for the machinery. Viewed from the interior, the dome—which is 100 feet in diameter, and, from the ground to the top of the lantern, 150 feet—has a very grand and imposing appearance. The galleries will soon be enclosed with trellis-work railings, which are in admirable keeping with the light and airy character of the whole building. In the course of five weeks the building will be so far finished as to be ready for the reception of contributions. Large quantities of articles for exhibition continued to arrive. Amongst the latest contributions the following are recapitulated:—

From the Society of Arts and the Geological Society, London. The Duke of Buccleuch, from his mines, sends a bar of silver weighing 437 ounces. Sweden and Norway send all that is interesting from those countries. Articles will be sent by the British Government from the various public departments. Mr. M. Calisch, an eminent painter, of Amsterdam, had sent one of his best productions, representing the first meeting of Giotto and Cimabue. Dusseldorf paintings. The largest ammonite known. The Earl of Carlisle's piano. Miss Shennstone's sculpture of Nourmahal. The French Government are affording every facility for sending the goods of French manufacturers. M. Buschek, the European agent for the Exhibition, had been admitted to an audience by the Emperor of France, who assured him that the Imperial manufactures should be worthily represented. His Royal Highness Prince Albert is among the contributors of works of art. The portraits of her Majesty, himself, Prince Arthur, and of the late Duke of Wellington, forming the picture painted by Winterhalter, is his contribution. The Baron Marochetti has completed a colossal equestrian statue of General Washington, which is about to be embarked. Mr. Carew has executed a colossal statue of the late Daniel Webster; it represents the American statesman in the act of addressing the Senate. From Rotterdam will be sent a variety of articles used by the Japanese, with Japanese silks, sea plants, shells, minerals, crystals, ores, and fossils collected during a five years' residence in Japan. The Sardinian Government grants the same facilities to exhibitors as that of France. Samples of china and glass from Austria and Bohemia. Bronzes from Duplan Salles, France. Crosskill's patent flour-mill and agricultural machinery in motion. Elkington, Mason and Co., the great manufacturers of electro-plate, send some articles. J. and S. Garrard, the crown jewellers of London, are amongst the exhibitors, and send a magnificent collection of silver ware.

The Canadians take great interest in the Exhibition. It is the intention of the Canadian Government to apply to Parliament for the sum of £2000, to defray the expenses attendant on the transmission to and from New York, and custody there, of articles to be forwarded from Canada to the great industrial fair at New York. The President of the United States and a large number of eminent personages are expected to honour the event of the opening of the Exhibition with their presence. An invitation to his Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, has been forwarded from Professor Sedgwick, President of the Exhibition Committee, which his Excellency has signified his intention to accept, in the event of his other avocations permitting. Several members of the provincial administration, with other distinguished visitors from Canada, will also be present on that interesting occasion.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR SCOTLAND.—A public meeting is about to be held in Edinburgh, to concert measures for an industrial exhibition, to take place in that city in the summer of 1854. The committee appointed by the promoters of the scheme have succeeded in acquiring the option of a central and adequate site on the Calton-hill of Edinburgh, so as to combine, along with the present object, the completion of a great national edifice. The contractor is prepared to execute the work, and to rely for payment of half of the expense on the receipts.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION.—The London Sacred Harmonic Society will give a performance of sacred music at Exeter-hall, on Wednesday evening next, in behalf of the funds for the completion of the east wing of the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton. The performance will be under the immediate patronage of her Majesty and Prince Albert.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR LA TROBE.—We have authority for saying that this officer is about to retire from the government of Victoria, so soon as the necessary arrangements for the appointment of his successor are made. His Excellency has sold his Melbourne property, originally bought by him at a nominal price, for £70,000.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette.*

POSTAGE REGULATION.—By a Treasury warrant, dated June 10, 1853, it is directed that every printed price-current, commercial list, course of exchange, shipping list, or other publication, respectively printed or published in the United Kingdom, although not a newspaper, but bearing newspaper stamp, the circulation of which, by the post, under the newspaper privilege, shall be allowed by the Postmaster-General, may be sent by the post free of British postage, or liable to British postage according to regulations set forth at length in the said warrant.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JOHN HOPE, OF CRAIGHALL AND PINKIE, BART., M.P.

THE death of Sir John Hope took place on the 5th inst., at the residence of his son, in Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park. The deceased Baronet, born on 13th April, 1781, was second son of Sir Archibald Hope, the ninth Baronet, and succeeded as eleventh Baronet on the death of his half-brother, Sir Thomas, in 1801. He married, in June, 1805, Anne, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Wedderburn, Bart., and by this lady, who survives him, leaves issue seven sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest now becomes Sir Archibald the twelfth Baronet.

The Hope family in Scotland are descended from Sir Thomas Hope, of Craighall, Lord Advocate of Scotland, temp. Charles I., created a Baronet of Nova Scotia and Scotland (19th Feb.), in 1628, of whom the late Baronet was the lineal representative, and was thus chief or head of the family. From a younger son of Sir Thomas the Earl of Hope and many others of the name of Hope are descended. Mr. H. T. Hope, of Deepdene, is descended from a younger brother of the first Baronet.

The family seat was formerly at Craighall, in Fifeshire; but has latterly been at Pinkie-house, near Musselburgh, six miles from Edinburgh.

The deceased Baronet had been for many years Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Royal Mid Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry, and Vice-Lieutenant of the County of Edinburgh; and he was formerly Convener of the county. He was also one of the Lieutenants-General of the Royal Company of Archers, and Deputy-Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland, &c.

In 1845 he was elected member for the county of Edinburgh, or Mid Lothian, and again in 1847, and in 1852—each time without opposition. Throughout his whole life he was a steady and consistent supporter of Conservative principles.

SIR RICHARD BAKER.

THE death of this gentleman occurred on the 1st inst., at his residence, Mount Errol, Donnybrook, county Dublin. He had attained the age of seventy-two. Sir Richard, eldest son of the late John Baker, Esq., of Cott-house, Totnes, Devon, was an army and navy officer, in Dublin. In 1833, he filled the office of Sheriff of that city, and received the honour of knighthood; and in 1838 he was elected Alderman. He married, in 1814, Miss Morrison, daughter of Alderman Morrison, of Dublin.

RALPH BATES, ESQ.,

OF MELBOURNE HALL, NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS gentleman died on the 6th inst., in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He was the representative of an old and respected Northumbrian family, whose ancestor, in the time of Queen Mary—Thomas Bates, Esq., of Ovington Hall—sat in Parliament for the borough of Morpeth, and stood high in favour with his Royal mistress, who addressed to him a complimentary letter (still preserved) in 1556. Mr. Bates's grandfather, Ralph Bates, Esq., served as High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1762; and his father, the late Colonel Bates, com-manded, for many years, the Inniskilling Dragoons.

DEATH OF MADAME MACEDO.—We regret to announce the sudden demise of Madame Macedo, wife of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil at this Court. The fatal event occurred at the Brazilian Legation in Mansfield-street, Portland-place, on Sunday, during her Excellency's confinement. She was an English lady, and has left a young and interesting family.

WILLS.—The will of the late Chamberlain of the City, Anthony Brown, Esq., has been sworn to by the executors. The personal property was valued, for probate duty, at £30,000; there are no bequests to public charities.—The late Dean of Peterborough, the Rev. George Butler, D.D., formerly head-master of Harrow, has bequeathed to his widow, and afterwards to his children, those presents of plate made to him by the scholars and Harrow men, on his retiring, in 1829, from Harrow School; as well as the gold snuff-box, with lid of mosaic work, the gift of Prince Lieven, whose three sons were educated by him. He leaves his widow an annuity of £900, and to his sons and daughters £4000 each. The personalty was valued at £35,000.—The will of Lieut.-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Bart., E.I.C.S., has just been proved by his relict Lady Gilbert, to whom, by a codicil made the day before his death, he bequeathed all his property in the course of transmission from India; and the residue to his son and two daughters.

BEQUESTS.—The late James Foster, Esq., of Stourton Castle, Staffordshire, died possessed of £700,000 personalty, bequeathing large portions among his nephews and nieces; and his share and interest in the Chillington Coal and Iron Company between his nephews William Orme Foster and Percival Foster. To his brother, William Foster, Esq., an annuity of £2400; and to his sister, Mary Foster, £3000 a year, as well as all the furniture, carriages, and residence of Stourton Castle; and the castle, with the pictures, busts, and statues, at her decease, to his said nephew, William Orme Foster, whom he appoints residuary legatee and sole executor, devising to him his freehold estates.—Simon Joseph Joseph, Esq., late of Montagu-place, Russell-square, has left legacies to a great number of Jewish institutions. His effects were estimated for duty at £25,000.—Miss Isabella Brown, of Skipton, Yorkshire, has bequeathed to the British and Foreign Bible Society £300; Religious Tract Society, £200; Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, £200; London Missionary Society, £200; Irish Society for Promoting the Education and Religious Instruction of the Native Irish, £100; Scripture Reading Society (Ireland), £100; Church Missions to the Roman Catholics, £100; Moravian Missions, £100; and like bequests to many other institutions.—Mrs. Catherine Manning has left to the British and Foreign Bible Society, £550; and a like sum to the Religious Tract Society, London Missionary Society, and to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

MR. CHARLES MANBY, the indefatigable secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, has been unanimously elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London—one of the highest distinctions connected with science.

BOSTON AND MIDLAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.—This committee, of which the Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry was chairman, commenced their proceedings on Thursday, the 2nd inst. Evidence in support of the public requirements of the railway was given by several noblemen and gentlemen connected with the district, which occupied the two first days of the inquiry; and, on the subsequent days, a numerous body of witnesses were examined with the view of establishing the superiority of the defunct Ambergate line between Grantham and Boston and Spalding, over the proposed course by way of Seaforth; but this attempt signally failed. The great, and, in fact, the sole remaining ground of opposition, was the impracticability of the bank of the South Forty-foot Drain, from Swineshead-bridge to Boston, especially that portion of it which lies between that bridge and Clay Dyke. Upon that point many witnesses were examined, whose testimony did not appear to be much regarded by the committee, who required the objectors to examine the practical engineers. Mr. Burkinshaw and Mr. Braithwaite were then called; and the effect of their evidence was to show that the banks were insufficient to carry a railway train. On Monday last the committee re-examined Sir William Cubitt upon the allegations of the two gentlemen before named; and he succeeded in establishing the utter worthlessness of their testimony, showing that the bank was peculiarly well adapted to the formation of a railway, and that the danger apprehended was entirely opposed to the results of all practical engineering. After a very powerful speech from the promoters' counsel (Mr. Burke), the committee decided that the preamble was proved.

PICTURES FOR THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Mr. E. M. Ward has received authority to commence at once on a second illustration of English history, for the new Houses of Parliament, as a companion to the "Execution of Montrose"—at present one of the leading attractions of the Royal Academy Exhibition; and now about to be engraved in a size commensurate with its merits. The story which Mr. Ward is to tell on canvas is known among artists as the "Sleep of Argyll." It has been painted before. Mr. Ward's hero is the Argyll who was executed early in the reign of James II.; and the incident which he has to paint is, when briefly told, the touching circumstance of his having been found in his cell only a few hours before his execution, sleeping in all the innocent repose of childhood.

SEARCH FOR SIR J. FRANKLIN.—Dr. Kane had sailed from New York in the brig *Advance*, on his second expedition to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin. He was accompanied down the bay by his father, Judge Kane, his three brothers, and a large number of friends. The steamboat *Union*, with the members of the New York Masonic Grand Lodge, and a company of two or three hundred persons, preceded a long distance with him.

SAVING OF NEARLY TWO HUNDRED LIVES.—The British mail-steam *Curacy* had arrived at Savannah from Jamaica, announcing that all but two of the passengers on board the ill-fated barque *William and Mary*, recently wrecked off the Great Isaacs, have been saved. They were rescued by a wrecking schooner just before she sunk. The loss of this ship, it will be remembered, was reported about a fortnight since, as having been lost with nearly 200 passengers. She was bound from New York to New Orleans.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO HULL.—Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to notify to the municipality of Hull that she accepts their invitation to visit the town in the course of the current season, but that she has not yet been able to fix the time when she may be expected to arrive at this port. But the Queen directs Lord Palmerston to make known to the people of Hull that ample notice will be given to them of her coming.—*Hull Advertiser.*

EXTENSIVE TURN-OUT AT STOCKPORT.—The master-spinners and manufacturers of Stockport having refused to give their operatives the ten per cent increased wages they demanded, the latter, to the number of several thousands, have turned out, and are now on strike. The town is in great excitement, and the authorities have sworn in special constables; but the people are quiet, believing they will be sure to win, because of the demands of trade. Some of the masters are said to have given in.

INCREASE OF WAGES.—The general rise in wages throughout the country has induced the Edinburgh County Police to petition for an increase of pay. The application has been favourably entertained, and a graduated scale has been adopted, increasing the wages of the highest class of officers 3s., the next 2s., and the third 1s. 6d. per week.—The Police Board of Glasgow have agreed to add 2s. to the weekly pay of the police officers of that city.

SOIREE TO THE MEMBERS FOR BOLTON.—On Friday evening week a public demonstration took place in the Bolton Temperance Hall, to commemorate the defeat of the petitioners against the return of Messrs. Barnes and Crook, as members for that borough. About 700 persons sat down to tea.

MINING IN THE ST. IVES DISTRICT.—Three companies have been formed for working mines near St. Ives. Engines are to be erected forthwith, and there is reason to expect they will be carried on with spirit, so that the demand for labour in this neighbourhood is likely to be very great, especially when the Harbour Improvement Bill is obtained, and the railway branch from the West Cornwall line.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—A man in humble circumstances lately produced at the Aylesbury branch of the London and County Bank a Bank of England note for £25, dated eighty years back. Upon being questioned, he stated that about twenty-five years since he married, and that his wife's mother gave them, among other trifles, some old books, upon recently turning over which he found in one of them the note. It was paid by the bank. At compound interest it amounted to £1400.

DISCOVERY OF OLD COINS AT LANCASTER.—A few days ago, in making some excavations on Castle-hill, and in the churchyard, several old coins were discovered. Among them were a Roman coin of the Emperor Domitian, who began to reign A.D. 81. This coin is consequently about 1770 years old. There was also a copper coin of the Emperor Trajan, who began to reign A.D. 99; a small copper coin of Tetricus, one of the Thirty Tyrants, and a silver twopence of Queen Elizabeth, dated 1589.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS.—In the course of excavations at the works of Messrs. Dixon, West Tower-street, Carlisle, a number of deeply-interesting relics of the Roman era in Britain were lately discovered. Some of them were portions of the remains of animals, as bears' tusks, deer's horns, &c. Amongst the latter were two lamps, one of earthenware, another of iron, with a chain by which it would seem it was suspended when in use; two stilettoes, one of iron, another of composite metallic substance similar to our bronze, and in shape resembling the half of a diminutive spear; the half of a red earthenware bowl or basin, beautifully turned, and in a state of such excellent preservation as almost to appear like the work of yesterday, instead of being, perhaps, more than 1500 years old; a spear head of peculiar construction, and some brass coins.

HURSTPIERPOINT PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The permanent building of St. John's Public School, for the middle classes, at Hurstpierpoint, will be opened on Monday next, the 20th inst. A special train will leave London-bridge at eight in the morning; and those persons who may not be able to avail themselves of this train may use the ordinary Brighton trains—at nine, stopping at Hassock's-gate; and at ten a.m., stopping at Hayward's Heath.

INVITATION OF KOSSUTH TO SHEFFIELD.—An application has been made to Kossuth to know if he could accept an invitation to come to Sheffield, to be presented with a testimonial. He has replied as follows:—"It is no affection on my part, but, under present circumstances, I can pledge myself to nothing, not even to being in England. If affairs were to be tranquil—if circumstances permit me—I should feel honoured to visit Sheffield, as suggested."—*Globe.*

BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Show of this olden Association, originally established in the City of Bath, in 1777, was held last week at Plymouth, with great festivity. A very liberal subscription was entered into by the inhabitants of the three towns, to which the country gentlemen in the immediate neighbourhood very spiritedly contributed. An eligible site at Pennycomequick, in the parish of Stoke Damerel, adjoining the borough of Plymouth, was selected for the cattle, implements, &c., with additional accommodation for the poultry show; and other arrangements were made effectually to carry out the object of the managing committee of the Society. The railway companies also acted in a liberal spirit, conveying the stock, implements, &c., at reduced rates.

The towns (Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse), were characteristically decorated for the occasion; the arches being light with flags and banners, and illuminated on each evening with devices in gas. We regret that we have not space to engrave our Artist's sketches of these festal embellishments.

On Monday and Tuesday the trial of implements took place in a field at Keyham Barton, in the occupation of Mr. Bradford. The implements being of the latest improvements, and the ploughmen amongst the most skilful of their class, the work was executed in a very clever manner, and called forth expressions of admiration from the agriculturists and labourers by whom it was witnessed. The scarifiers and paring and skimming ploughs were subsequently brought into operation. The judges next proceeded to another part of the field, where an acre of turnips and mangold-wurtzel had been sown in rows two feet apart, by direction of the council, and where the horse-hoes and scuffling-machines were tested. The deep ploughing was afterwards tried in another field, on the east side of the Saltash-road, called East-down, of about four acres in extent, with a similar but deeper soil to that of North-down.

On Tuesday the chief attraction was the reaping machines, the trial being made on a piece of rye, which was in full ear. The field had been sown by Mr. Bradford expressly for the occasion. The following were tried:—No. 1, Hussey's, improved by Dray and Co., London; patented, 1847. Mr. Hussey is an American, of Baltimore, Maryland. No. 2, McCormick's, improved by Burgess and Key, of Newgate-street. Mr. McCormick is also an American. No. 3, Hussey's improved by himself. The improvement aimed at may in general terms be said to be, the raising of the machine as it approaches furrows, and a surer method of arranging the knives for cutting the crops. The judges then proceeded to test the powers of the digger (exhibited by Burgess and Key) on the ploughed land, and it appeared effectual. At about six o'clock the trials were concluded.

On Wednesday, the Cattle and Implement Yard was effectually enclosed. It was situated on the rising ground at Pennycomequick, and on the west side of the Saltash-road, rather less than a mile from Plymouth. The field in which the show was held was about ten or a dozen acres in extent, and was admirably adapted for the purpose. Within were erected four tents, which extended the entire length, with the exception of a narrow space in the centre for the visitors to pass and re-pass from one side of the show-yard to the other, in their tour of inspection.

In the neighbourhood of the show-yards there were refreshment-booths of every description; and in one of the five fields numerous minor shows, exhibiting giants, giantesses, extraordinary sheep, fat boys, and dwarfish girls, attracted various classes of the community to the spot. Drinking-tents and marquees were also well filled, as well as Macarte's circus. The field throughout the three days was crowded to excess, and the utmost good humour prevailed.

On Thursday, the number of persons at the Show was immense; and, when it had closed, the streets became crowded with persons to witness illuminations, &c.

On Thursday afternoon the annual meeting of the members was held at the Guildhall, Plymouth; after which, upwards of 500 gentlemen dined at the Royal Hotel, under the able presidency of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.

The Poultry Show was another attractive feature of the meeting: it contained upwards of 800 birds, admirably arranged.

The Royal Devon and Cornwall Botanical and Horticultural Society held their first Exhibition for the season in the vicinity of the Show-yards of the Agricultural Society.

The principal tent was for the exhibition of flowers, plants, &c., by



THE BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, AT PENNYCOMEQUICK, PLYMOUTH.

amateurs. On the west was another tent, in which the bazaar of the Ladies' Lying-in Charity was held. Below was a 60-feet bell-tent for visitors, and lower down was a geranium tent; and several marquees.

In the fruit tent were some very beautiful grape-vines, from the Earl of St. Germans. Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart., M.P., had sent some very fine citrons and lemons; and the Earls of Mount Edgcumbe and St. Germans had also contributed to this department. There was also a very fine dish of strawberries, from the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe; and a fine specimen of the Ripley Queen pine from the Earl of St. Germans.

To the left of the upper entrance was the large marquee, where the

amateurs' flowers were exhibited. This was a very beautiful show—the finest, perhaps, seen in Plymouth. The first prize was gained for greenhouse plants by Admiral Rogers, whose *Azalea punctata* was remarkably rich in flower, well grown, and the most beautiful plant of the kind in the exhibition. Amongst the stove plants was a fine specimen of the *hoya-bella*, belonging to the Earl of St. Germans. It was clothed with a profusion of wax-like flowers, and obtained, for its beauty and excellence the Society's gold medal. The noble Earl's miscellaneous group included a specimen of the Norfolk Island pine, the *Araucaria excelsa*; and his Lordship also showed some *Azalias*, rich and profuse in flower, completely covering the plant with a sheet of exquisite colour. The Earl of

Morley exhibited a fine collection of *Ericas*, many of which were remarkably beautiful; to these were awarded the first prize. His Lordship was also successful with his show of *Azalias*.

Mr. Elliott, of the Royal Hotel, exhibited about a hundred plants of different kinds, and carried off eight prizes. His geraniums were the finest group exhibited, and gained the first prize.

Mr. Morgan, nurseryman, of Torquay, exhibited a fine specimen of *Azalea variegata* and others; good examples of *Erica depressa*, &c. and a few good *Pinelias* of different sorts.

Mr. Pontey's marquee was filled entirely by supplies from his own extensive nursery.

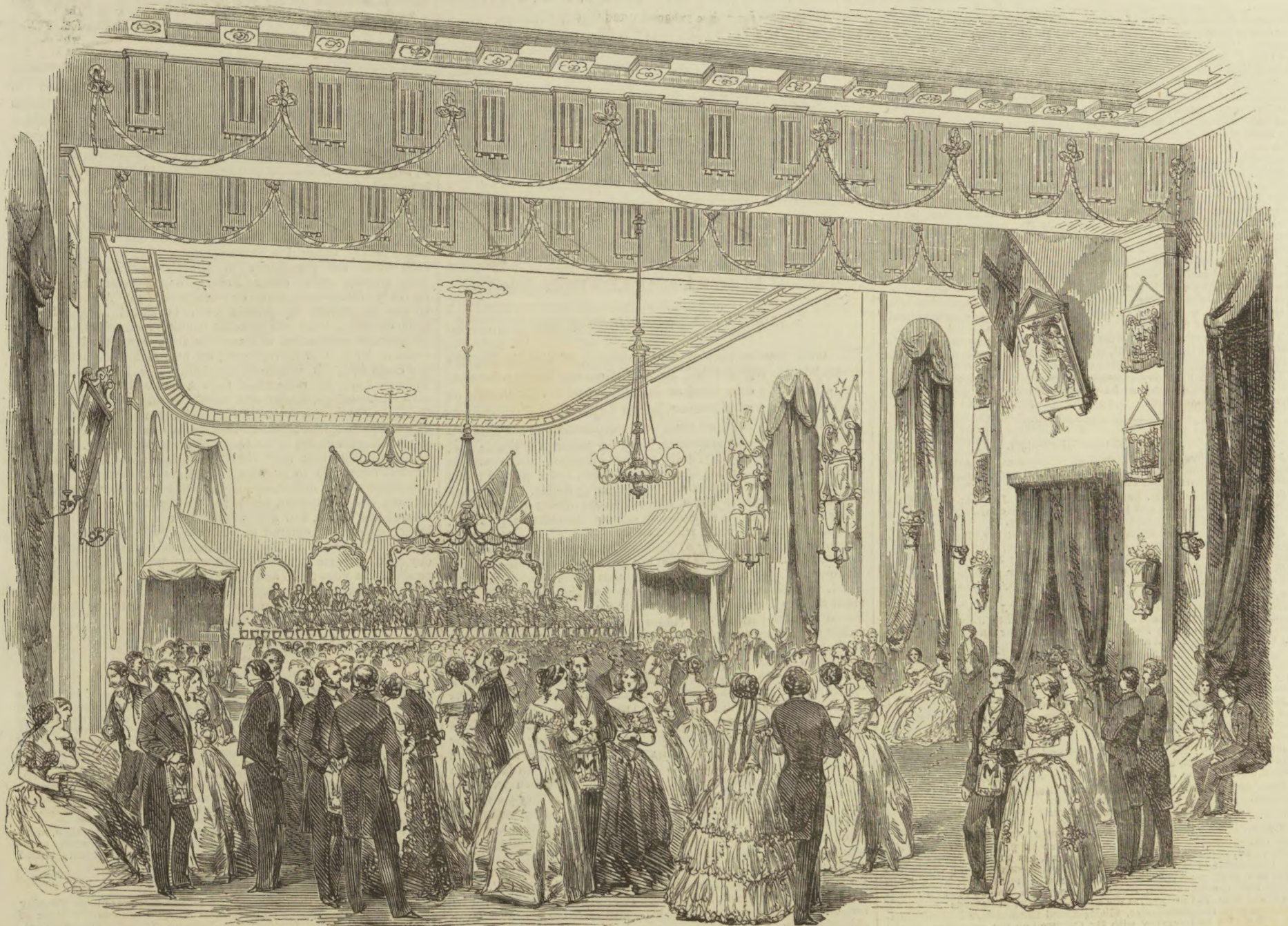
We regret that we have not space for the prize-list.



HORTICULTURAL SHOW, AT THE BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING, PLYMOUTH.



THE INSTALLATION AT OXFORD.—ENTRANCE OF THE CHANCELLOR INTO THE SHELDONIAN THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



GRAND MASONIC BALL, IN THE TOWN HALL, OXFORD.

The Queen held a Drawingroom, the second this season, on Tuesday afternoon, in St. James's Palace. His Royal Highness the Duke of Genoa, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Getha, attended the Court.

Throne-room, attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes; the Countess of Desart (in Waiting); the Viscountess Canning, the Viscountess Jocelyn, and the Duchess of Norfolk, Ladies of the Bed-chamber, and a brilliant suite.

The Queen wore a train of blue silk moiré antique, brocaded in blue and white flounces, trimmed with white tulle and blonde, blue ribbons and bouquets of small pink roses and lilies of the valley; the petticoat was white satin, covered with white tulle, and trimmed with white tulle blonde and lilies of the valley. Her Majesty's head-dress was of diamonds and feathers.

The Foreign Ministers were first introduced, when several presentations took place. The general circle was numerous and brilliant. The following being among the more noticeable presentations:—The Countess of Newburgh, on succeeding to her title and estates, by the Duchess of Norfolk; Lady Emma Stanley, by her mother, the Countess of Derby; Lady Margaret Butler, by her mother, the Countess of Gleggall; Lady Littler, on her return from India, by Viscountess Hardinge.

THE STATE BALL.

The Queen gave, on Wednesday evening, at Buckingham Palace, a State Ball, which was very numerous and brilliantly attended. The invitations amounted to about 1900, and comprised the Royal Family and Royal visitors, the whole of the diplomatic corps and foreigners of distinction staying in this country, the Cabinet Ministers, the Chief Judges of the Courts of Common Law and Equity, the Queen's Aides-de-Camp, the officers and ladies of the Royal Household, and a very large party of the nobility and gentry.

This was the first State entertainment since the re-decoration of the Grand Hall. The ceiling has been painted in oil, and paneled with a great variety of geometrical forms, and adorned with shields of arms, heraldic badges, the insignia of the national orders of chivalry of the three kingdoms, the badge of the Prince of Wales and the monogram of the Queen and Prince, with wreaths of flowers, and the various mottoes interspersed, all contributing to the general very beautiful effect. The Ball room and Throne-room were appropriated for dancing, and in both apartments a temporary *band pas* had been erected, on which were placed seats for the Queen and the Royal guests, with rich draperies at the back of white silk, embroidered with coloured flowers, and trimmed with silver fringe. In the Yellow Drawing-room, the Queen and Prince Albert received the members of the Royal Family. The Green Drawing-room was used as a refreshment-room during the evening, and a state supper was served in the dinner-room.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary arrived at half-past nine o'clock, attended by Lady Suffield and Sir William Davison.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was accompanied by her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, and attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Sir George Couper, and Lord James Murray. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., was attended by Lord William Paulet.

Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, arrived at a quarter before ten o'clock, attended by Lady Caroline Cust, Baroness Wenchstein, and Baron Lilie.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, attended by Baroness de Wangenheim, Baron Seebach, and Captain Baron Treskow, joined her Majesty and her august circle in the Yellow Drawing-room.

The Queen wore a dress of pink silk, covered with pink tulle, ornamented with pink satin ribbons, and bunches of pink roses, and diamonds. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of a wreath of pink roses and diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent wore a dress of sky blue, brocaded with silver and trimmed with point lace. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was formed of crimson velvet, point lace, feathers, and diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge's dress was black net over black silk, trimmed with black bugles, the stomacher adorned with pearls and diamonds. Her Royal Highness wore a splendid tiara of large pearls and diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary wore a dress of blue tulle, embroidered and trimmed with silver, the stomacher of diamonds. The Princess had a wreath of flowers round her head, diamond ear-rings, and a pearl necklace.

Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz wore a dress of pink satin covered with tulle, and trimmed with silver, the stomacher adorned with pearls and diamonds. The head-dress was composed of flowers, pearls, and diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha's dress was of gold moiré antique, trimmed with gold lace, and having the stomacher of diamonds. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was formed of lilies, green and gold leaves, and diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz wore a dress of pink satin, covered with tulle, having two deep flounces of white lace; the front was ornamented with white roses and green leaves, diamonds being inserted in the middle of the roses. The stomacher was adorned with diamonds, and the head-dress composed of white roses and diamonds.

Her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe wore a white dress, trimmed with blush roses and silver ribbons. The Princess wore round her head a wreath of blush roses.

The general company began to arrive soon after nine o'clock, those having the *entrée* alighting at the garden entrance, and the other visitors alighting at the principal entrance in front of the Palace. All the guests were ushered up the Grand Staircase, through the Green Drawing-room, into the Picture Gallery.

At ten o'clock, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert quitted the Yellow Drawing-room, and passed through the Grand Saloon, preceded by the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T., Lord Chamberlain; the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., Lord Steward; Lord Ernest Bruce, Vice-Chamberlain; the Earl of Mulgrave, Treasurer of the Household; and Lord Drumlanrig, Comptroller of the Household.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with their illustrious circle, were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain, and the other Officers of the State, into the Ball-room, where Mr. Boose's quadrille band was stationed in an elevated orchestra.

Her Majesty opened the ball with his Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in a quadrille.

The Throne-room was also appropriated for dancing; a second quadrille band being stationed in an orchestra erected for the purpose. The dances succeeded each other without intermission till half-past twelve o'clock, at which time her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with their Royal visitors and guests, were conducted to supper, preceded by the great officers of State, and attended by the principal officers of the Household.

Supper was served in the dinner-room, on a range of tables running round three sides of the apartment. Opposite to the entrance was erected a large buffet covered with crimson, on which were displayed a magnificent assemblage of articles of gold plate and vertu, vases, jewelled cups, salvers, the shield of Achilles, and a great variety of beautiful specimens of artistic excellence and skilful workmanship. These were relieved with beautiful flowers, and wax-lights in gold candelabra, introduced with great taste. The service of the supper-tables was also entirely of gold plate, and displayed some magnificent centre-pieces, plateaux, epergnes, vases, and candelabra, many of them designed by, and executed under, the superintendence of the first artists.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF HANOVER.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover arrived off Woolwich on Thursday afternoon, in the *Black Eagle*, Admiralty yacht, from Ostend, which port their Majesties left at an early hour the same morning.

The Duke of Cambridge met his illustrious relatives at Woolwich, and conducted them to London.

The King and Queen are accompanied by their three children—the Crown Prince Ernest, the Princess Frederica, and the Princess Maria.

In the suite of his Majesty are—Marshall Baron Malortie, Baron von Hedemann, Baron von der Weuse, General Vonderdecken, and the Hon. Richard Somerset, son of Lord Raglan, private secretary to the King. The ladies in attendance upon the Queen are—the Baroness von Deeken, Mistress of the Robes; the Countess Bernsdorff, Lady in Waiting; and Mdle. der Gablitz, Maid of Honour.

The King will be attended by the following officers as aides-de-camp:—Captain Essendorff, Captain Retzenstein, and Captain Budden. Dr. Lex and Dr. Kaufmann, physicians to the King, will accompany his Majesty, and Mr. Pabst will be in attendance upon the youthful Crown Prince.

The King and Queen will occupy the residence of the Hanoverian Legation in Grosvenor-place during their sojourn in this country.

Some idea of the magnitude of the King's retinue may be formed from this fact, that it has been found necessary to engage between thirty and forty beds in the neighbourhood, for the different members of the Royal suite.

The chief object of the King's visit to England is to stand sponsor for the infant Prince. His Majesty has not visited England since he left this country with his father, on the demise of King William IV., in 1837.

The King of Hanover, it is hardly necessary to add, suffers from a total deprivation of sight.

His Excellency Baron Bentinck, the Netherlands Minister, was prevented by indisposition from attending the Queen's Drawing-room on Tuesday.

A matrimonial alliance is arranged between the Lady Albretha Fitzwilliam, youngest daughter of the Earl Fitzwilliam, and Mr. Fitzpatrick Vernon, eldest son of the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, M.P. Matrimonial alliances are also arranged to take place between Lady Augusta Hare, daughter of the Earl of Listowel, and Captain Proby, nephew of the Earl of Carysfort; and between Lady Alice Lambton, sister of the Earl of Durham, and Lord Aberdour, eldest son of the Earl of Morton.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JUNE 16th.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
June 10	29.923	76.2	59.4	62.3	+ 4.0	75	S.E.	0.01
" 11	29.705	82.0	55.3	67.7	+ 9.2	73	S.E.	0.03
" 12	29.674	67.0	53.1	56.8	— 1.9	91	N.N.W.	0.00
" 13	29.717	54.0	51.5	52.0	— 6.9	97	N.W.	1.18
" 14	29.863	70.9	51.0	57.6	— 1.4	93	VAR.	0.07
" 15	29.979	72.0	48.6	59.6	+ 0.4	81	W.S.W.	0.08
" 16	30.017	73.3	54.2	62.3	+ 2.9	72	S.W.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.00 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.76 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 12th, increased to 30.07 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 15th, and decreased to 30.05 inches by 9h. p.m. on the same day, and increased to 30.10 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week, at the height of 82 feet, was 29.850 inches. The weather during the week has been variable and showery, and the mean daily temperatures have varied from 9° above to 7° below their average values. The mean daily temperature on the 11th was 67.7°, and is the highest mean temperature recorded as having happened on that day since the year 1842, when it was 68.7°; the mean daily temperature on the 13th was 52.0°, and is the lowest mean temperature reached on that day since the year 1843, when it was 51.9°. The mean temperature of the week was 59.8°, being 0.9° above the average of the same week in thirty-eight years. The highest reading of the thermometer occurred on the 11th, when it was 82.0°, and the lowest on the 13th, when it was 48.6°. Their difference, 33.4°, shows the range of temperature during the week. The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 18.3°; the largest daily range was (26.0°) on the 11th, and the smallest (2.0°) on the 13th. During the thunder-storm which occurred on the 11th, between 6h. 45m. and 7h. 20m. p.m., the temperature decreased 6.3°. Several claps of thunder were also heard on the 14th, about 1h. p.m. Rain fell during the week to the depth of 1.37 inch.

Lewisham, June 17th, 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending June 11, the number of births registered to the metropolitan districts was 1508: of these 740 were boys, and 768 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years the average number was 1288. The number of deaths registered in the week was 1007, which is still a decrease upon that of the week preceding. In the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 976, and thus the actual is still in excess of the estimated mortality by 31. The results of the present week are not generally different from those of the preceding, and are as follow:—To zymotic diseases 228 deaths are referred (their average is 193): of these 53 were due to typhus (its average is 65); to diarrhoea, 23 (its average is 14); to hooping-cough, 58 (which is an increase of 26 upon its average). To dropsy, cancer, &c., 51. To diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 104: of these 19 are due to apoplexy, 14 to paralysis, and 32 to convulsions. Tubercular diseases exceed their average by 19—the number of deaths due to their influence this week being 206: of these a large proportion belong to consumption—no less than 163 (which is an increase upon its average of 27). To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 44 (their average is 32). To diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration, 136 (an increase of 30 upon their average): of these, 54 are due to bronchitis (in excess of its average by 21); to pneumonia, 62 (in excess of its average by 13). To diseases of the stomach, &c., 58. It will be perceived that fatal cases of typhus, consumption, and pneumonia have increased during the week, whilst those produced by diarrhoea, &c., and bronchitis, are on the decline. To violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 24. Of these the Registrar-General remarks—"It is a lamentable fact that no less than four deaths were recorded in the week as produced by want. They occurred in the Marylebone and Strand Union Workhouses, as follow:—A man, aged 49 years; a calman, aged 50 years; a labourer, aged 61 years; and a cabinet-maker, aged 60 years."

HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.—H.R.H. Prince Albert, the Captain-General and Colonel of this ancient volunteer corps, has presented the artillery division with new carriages and limbers for their six-pounder guns. On Friday the division mustered at the Artillery-ground, and marched with horses to the Tower, for the purpose of fetching the guns and carriages. After the horses were hooked in, the division left the Tower by the chief entrance, the guards turning out and paying due military honours to the guns. The party returned to the Artillery-ground *via* Aldgate, Leadenhall-street, Cornhill, Princes-street, and Finsbury-square.

ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS, LAMBETH.—On Monday last, a special general court was held in this old and valuable institution, for the election of ten candidates, which proved to be a most enlivening and affecting scene; manifesting as well the zeal of the public in endeavouring to avail themselves of its benefits, as presenting at the same time the sorrowing and sometimes disappointed widow, or friend, and the tearful and touching countenances of the assembled orphans. On scarcely any previous occasion have the guardians so eagerly exercised their privileges of voting, the result being that the ten successful orphans were returned with 12,666 votes, while the four highest unsuccessful children polled the unusual number of 3609.

DINNER TO MR. DUFFY, M.P.—This gentleman was entertained on Wednesday evening by a party of his friends, including Messrs. Swift, M.P. (chairman); Brady, M.P.; Lucas, M.P.; McCann, M.P.; and Kennedy, M.P., at the Freemasons' Tavern. In addition to "The Health" of the hon. gentleman, various other toasts were given, including "The Memory of O'Connell," and "The Health of Smith O'Brien, Meagher, &c."

THE CHISWICK FLOWER SHOW.—A brilliant sunny afternoon attracted on Saturday last a large assemblage of company to the second *fête* of the Horticultural Society. The show of flowers was varied and interesting, but that of fruit was the best. The grapes were very excellent, and the strawberries gigantic. There were almost 7000 people on the ground, and they continued to arrive until the descending rain and the retreating crowd induced many to stop short of their destination.

BRITISH BENEFICENT INSTITUTION.—The fourth anniversary festival of this excellent charity—the object of which is to afford permanent incomes to the widows and unmarried daughters of military and naval officers, clergymen, members of the learned professions, professors of the fine arts, bankers, merchants, and others—was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday evening, when about 150 gentlemen sat down to a dinner, which, for excellence and variety, obtained the unqualified commendation of the guests. The chair was ably filled by Lord Bateman; who was supported by Sir Felix Agar, Lord Erskine, the Rev. Robert Montgomery, Captain Dickson, the Rev. J. Brown, and several gentlemen, members of the Stock Exchange, who are liberal supporters and subscribers to the institution. The noble chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Beneficent Institution," said that twenty-four ladies, who had once been in better circumstances, were now the recipients of the society's bounty. Among them were many widows and orphans of those who had served in the army and navy, and the daughters of those who had been unfortunate in commercial pursuits. The noble Lord made an eloquent appeal on behalf of those who, having been tenderly nurtured and brought up, suffered more acutely than any other class from misfortune and the terrors of approaching destitution. The appeal was most liberally responded to—the list of subscriptions and donations amounting, before the close of the evening, to nearly £1700.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The third quarterly general meeting of the members of this society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday. The report of the executive committee stated that upwards of 4500 shares had been issued during nine months, representing a capital of £225,000; on which £35,000 has been paid. The number of shares on the order of rights is 879. The number of estates bought is ten; of which one has been allotted, and three are ready for allotment. A public drawing then took place for rights of choice on the society's estates, when forty-three shares were drawn; and it was announced that twenty-one would be placed on the order of rights by seniority.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.—The annual general meeting took place on Wednesday, in the Central School-room, Westminster. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided; and, in opening the proceedings, said, by the exertions of the society, numbers of schools had been established, and many children educated. This proved that the society were proceeding according to their charter, and were pursuing the object in view—the education of the poorer classes. Their education was conducted upon the principles of the Established Church. That principle, he was convinced, was the best: if they attempted to provide education upon any other principle, they would altogether fail (Cheers). The formal business was proceeded with: the auditors were re-elected; and the report was read. The ballot was then taken for members to serve on the committee, and the four vacancies supplied. On the report being read and approved, Lord Redesdale moved, "That, the formal business being concluded, this meeting do now adjourn." Archdeacon Denison opposed this, which led to a long and "untoward" debate. Ultimately, the motion of Lord Redesdale was carried by an immense majority, only about half a dozen hands being held up in opposition; and the proceedings terminated.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—The ceremony of laying the first stone of this truly national institution took place on Thursday, on the estate Earlswood, near Red-Hill, Surrey. The great popularity of the undertaking, coupled with the presence of Prince Albert, drew a large company of friends from the neighbourhood, and by special train from London. On the arrival of the Royal train, Prince Albert was received, amidst loud acclamations, by the secretaries, the Rev. Dr. Reed and Dr. Conolly, and conducted to a spacious *marquée*, crowded with a fashionable company, and fitted up with great taste. In the circle formed round the Prince we observed, besides the gentlemen in attendance, the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Viscount Ebrington, Col. Grey, T. S. Cocks, Esq., M.P., M. T. Smith, Esq., M.P., Lord Calthorpe; Drs. Forbes, Little, and Maxwell; Mr. Alderman Wire, Sir G. Carroll, Mr. Twinn, Mr. Eells, Mr. Gibbs, the Rev. H. Christmas, M.A., S. B. Berge, Professor Ransom, and a large number of clergy and gentry. The Prince having laid the stone, a pleasing incident occurred, in the presentation, by about two hundred ladies, of purses containing £5 ss. each; and these were succeeded by about twenty gentlemen, who deposited on the stone one hundred guineas each. Among these names we noticed that of Mr. Peto, M.P.; R. Fox, Esq.; John Monk, Esq.; Sir G. Carroll, and Dr. Andrew Reed, the founder of the charity. The total amount of money raised we shall be able to report next week, when we hope to be able to present a Sketch taken by our Artist on the spot. The Prince, in a brief but admirable speech, expressed his high satisfaction at the flourishing prospect of the institution, and the earnest wishes entertained by her Majesty and himself for its prosperity. The Prince took his departure at four o'clock, and the company returned to town, to close the proceedings of the day by dining at the London Tavern. In the evening a dinner, in celebration of the charity, was held at the London Tavern, when the Right Hon. Lord Wodehouse presided. After the usual toasts, his Lordship proposed "Success to the Asylum," and placed its benefit on a reasonable basis—that of its being for the advantage of the helpless, and having every prospect of success. The history of idiots was, in fact, as instructive as that of scientific discoveries. Their education had been conducted with a sense of the beautiful—this attribute in objects had been too much neglected in English education—and this institution had, strange as it might seem, a tendency to correct this error. Dr. Reed, the secretary, made then what he justly called the best speech of the evening, a report of the subscriptions received at the dinner, and announced as having been realised at the laying of the stone—the sum of which amounted to £10,000, or more.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANCY OF MIDDLESEX.—On Thursday evening the Deputy-Lieutenants of Middlesex entertained at Lovegrove's Hotel, Blackwall, the Marquis of Salisbury, as Lord-Lieutenant of the County; and the Colonels of the several regiments of militia belonging to the county and to the Tower Hamlets. Mr. Pownall, as chairman of the bench of magistrates, presided. Lord Salisbury, in acknowledging the compliment of his health, said that the success which had attended the levy of the militia in the county, was not to be attributed to any exertions of his, but to the consciousness of the people, that they had rights to defend and liberties to enjoy, and to their determination to continue in the same condition. Several other toasts of a loyal and complimentary character were also drunk, when the festivities of the evening terminated.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—On Thursday, the 152nd festival of this institution was celebrated; when the Lord Bishop of Manchester preached an eloquent and impressive sermon, at St. Paul's Cathedral, in presence of the Corporation of London, and a numerous body of prelates, clergy, and laity, and a collection was made in aid of the funds. His Lordship took for his text the 28th verse of chapter xii. of St. John's Gospel. This sermon was followed by a meeting at Willis's Rooms, presided over by the Lord Primate, having the same object. Mr. Collier and several other friends of the society addressed the meeting.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The last meeting of this society for the season was held on Monday at the Theatre of the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street; Sir Roderick Murchison in the chair. Among the papers read to the society was a description of Chusan, by Sir John Davis, Bart., which island is important from its geographical position, being in 36° north latitude. The President directed attention to the Expedition proposed by Mr. Ernest Hang to ascend the Victoria River in North Australia, thence to penetrate to the east towards the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the country behind the present so rapidly increasing colonies of Eastern Australia. Two of the Aborigines who had lately arrived in this country were present, under the care of Dr. Hodgkin and Mr. Cull; and Mr. Eriery's beautiful sketches of the country about the Cape York Peninsula were greatly admired. (We shall shortly engrave portraits of the Aborigines.) Mention was next made of the departure of Mr. Albert Robinson, who, in his yacht, was about to proceed to Greenland to investigate the mineral resources of that country.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—On Saturday evening last, the Earl of Rosse, as President of the Royal Society, gave his fourth and last conversation this season, at his Lordship's mansion, Connaught place.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL.—On Saturday the examination, award of prizes, and election of scholars to St. John's College, Oxford, took place at the Merchant Taylors' School. The chief classical prizes were obtained by T. F. Donkin, D. M. Gardner, and A. E. Graham. The chief mathematical prizes for the year were obtained by Alexander J. McCaul and William G. Longden. Mr. W. W. Wilson obtained the head master's Hebrew prize, and a so the prize for history. The manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves of this trying duty reflects great credit on the training of the school.

UNITED LAW CLERKS' SOCIETY.—The twenty-first anniversary festival of this institution was held on Monday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern; the Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge presiding. The report stated that the society had granted to members in sickness out of the general fund a sum of more than £3000. The usual loyal toasts having been drunk, a collection of £400 was made, and the company separated.

THE BALLOT.—A public meeting was held on Monday night in the lecture-hall of the Literary Institution, Greenwich, in aid of the ballot movement. The chair was occupied by Montagu Chambers, Esq., M.P. A petition to the House of Commons in favour of the ballot was adopted, and a ballot local committee appointed. The meeting separated with three hearty cheers for the success of Mr. H. Berkeley's motion in the House of Commons.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—A numerously-signed requisition from the inhabitants of the ward of Billingsgate, has been presented to Mr. Alderman Sidney, urging him to call a special meeting, to take into consideration the present defective state of the representation of the city of London in the Commons House of Parliament. The Alderman has appointed Monday next, the 20th inst., for a meeting to be held of the inhabitants of the ward at Fellowship Hall.

ST. BARNABAS' CHURCH, PIMLICO.—The anniversary feast of the dedication of this church was celebrated on Saturday, in the usual manner. A sermon appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the incumbent, the Rev. R. Liddell, from Acts iv. 36 37, in the course of which he adverted to the conception, the completion, the maintenance, and the disbursement of the building, observing, on the latter point, that, within the last two years, between £3000 and £4000 of liabilities had been liquidated, and now the church stood entirely free. At the conclusion of the sermon, the Holy Communion was administered. About 400 of the poorer members of the congregation afterwards dined together in the school-rooms, which were tastefully decorated for the occasion; the expenses of the feast being defrayed from the offertory for the day, which is exclusively devoted to that purpose, and to a subsequent entertainment for the children. The Rev. Mr. Liddell presided; and proposed the health of the Rev. W. E. Bennett, the founder of St. Barnabas; and the toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

THE WHITTINGTON CLUB AND METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM.—Wednesday night a public general meeting of the members of this club was held at the club-house, for the purpose of considering its present condition, and of taking such steps as might appear necessary for placing it upon a permanent and enduring basis. The chair was taken by Mr. Mechi. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions passed; assuring the public that the institution was worthy of support, from the physical, moral, and social benefits it had conferred. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE LICENSES.—There have been nearly 500 cabsmen, omnibus drivers, and conductors' licenses stopped at the annual licensing, at Scotland-yard, this year. A great number had also resigned, in consequence of their apprehensions relative to Mr. Fitzroy's new Hackney Carriage Bill. The applications for fresh licenses were also very considerable, and evidently by a superior class of men. The greatest care is taken in the inquiries as to previous character.

MR. HALE'S WAR ROCKETS.—The solicitor acting on behalf of Mr. Hale received a letter a few days ago from Mr. Waddington, the Under Secretary of State, conveying information that the Government had abandoned all further proceedings against Mr. Hale, and were willing that he should select one of four officers named to make a reasonable yet liberal valuation of the property seized. The abandonment of the prosecution against Mr. Hale will not be matter of surprise, as it was never intended, as Lord Palmerston stated, to press hard upon him, but to elicit if they were manufactured for any of the foreign refugees in this country. It is said that the two most important witnesses who could have been called, if the case had been carried out, have left this country to watch the present aspect of events on the Continent.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Thursday a special meeting of this company was held at the Paddington station, when the various bills now before Parliament promoted by the company, were approved, in compliance with the Wharncliffe order of the House of Lords.



THE CAMP, AT CHOBHAM.—GENERAL VIEW.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

(From our own Reporter.)

THE high state of discipline that exists in the British army was never more strikingly exemplified than by the brilliant scene which took place on Chobham Common on Tuesday last, when the troops marched on the ground with all "the pomp and circumstance of war," and occupied the field. The most ardent and experienced admirers of military spectacles must have had their utmost expectations more than realised by the gorgeous exhibition. The shining carcases of the Life Guards, the fluttering pennons of the Lancers, the picturesque costumes of the "Black Watch," or 42nd Highlanders, the dancing plumes of the field officers, the tramp of "armed hoofs," the shrill clarion of the cavalry, and "the caroling life" of the infantry, all combined to produce a most enthusiastic and spirit-stirring effect. Nearly 10,000 men, composed of seven regiments of horse, foot, and artillery, arrived almost at the same moment on the ground, crowded each other's line of march, and defied to their respective tent quarters without the occurrence of a single incident of confusion or disorder. As it is very probable that the Chobham Campaign will hereafter become an important epoch in history, we shall endeavour to place before our readers both pictorially and literally, a panorama of this most interesting event. The preparatory proceedings incidental to the formation of the Camp, the sinking of wells, the arrangement of the commissariat, and the erection of cavalry stables, have been already detailed in these columns; and we may, therefore, proceed to describe the events of the general bivouac, and such subjects as our Artist has been enabled to illustrate in our present number.

The almost incessant rain which prevailed during the three days previous to the opening of the campaign had induced a hope that the fountains of the

sky were for a time exhausted, and that the weather on Tuesday would be more propitious. The morning dawned auspiciously, purpling the heath with splendour, yet the experienced eye might detect the threatening thunder-cloud, looming in the vast expanse; and as the day wore on the indications of a gathering storm became more manifest and imminent. Still the sight-seers of the metropolis, as well as the troops who, like the great Captain, had a "duty to perform," were unmoved by the unfavourable portents of the weather, and poured forth their thousands through every avenue of approach to the scene of action.

The arrangements on the railways leading to the neighbourhood of the encampment, were on a scale commensurate with the requirements of the occasion; and although the South-Western Company had to convey 4000 men and upwards of 100 horses, the utmost accommodation was afforded to the general public, without the slightest accident, confusion, or delay. A large number of distinguished visitors availed themselves of the earliest train, which left the Waterloo station at half-past seven o'clock, and arrived at Chertsey a quarter before nine. Amongst these were Lord Hastings, the General Commanding in Chief; Lady Agnes Duff, Lord Howe, Lord Mack Kerr, Colonel Westmore, and other persons of distinction, who, immediately after their arrival, formed a breakfast party at the Swan Hotel, where they were met by the Duke de Nemours, accompanied by three French Generals. The arrivals at the Staines station were equally numerous and distinguished. Colonel Cotton, Equerry to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, entertained a breakfast party at Ranken's Railway Hotel; which also afforded excellent accommodation to the officers of the various regiments arriving from the north. By a curious coincidence, the 10th Light Dragoons, the 17th Lancers, and the 42nd Highlanders, arrived at the corner of Sunbury-common, adjoining Staines, at the same moment, and the scene at this point

was remarkably animated and picturesque. The Highland regiment arrived from Weodon, which they left at half-past four o'clock in the morning; by the North and South-Western Junction line, which, although completed for some months past, was only opened for the first time on Tuesday. This line affords facilities for passengers from all the eastern part of the metropolis, including Blackwall and Greenwich, as well as from the extensive district around Hackney and Camden-town, to reach the encampment, by way of Staines, in forty minutes. The number of coaches and omnibuses kept in constant readiness on the arrival of the trains at the Staines and Chertsey stations afforded immediate conveyance to the Camp at the very moderate fare of eightpence and a shilling respectively. These reasonable charges, with the vigilance exercised over their servants by Mr. Rowland, at Chertsey, and Mr. Rankin, at Staines, were productive of general satisfaction on Tuesday and during the week; and a knowledge of this fact may not be altogether unuseful to the numerous visitors during the encampment.

the previous night, to run on. The former consisted of two six-pounder field batteries, under the command of Captains Campbell and Lefroy, and the latter under the command of Captain Wood. The other troops of artillery arrived on the common by a different route. Captain Blackwood Price's six-pounder field battery, from Thorncliffe, reached the encampment at ten o'clock, having marched from Letherhead. The 9th Regiment, which suffered severely in China, marched after the Artillery from the Chertsey station, and also passed the Carabineers on the road. This regiment came by railway from Chatham, which they left at four o'clock in the morning. The prevalence of the "brouge" amongst the men seemed to indicate that the 9th had been recently recruiting in Ireland; and, as they passed merrily along, they indulged in the fun characteristic of their country. The Lancers and 42nd Brigade entered on the Common by the road from Chobham and Guildford; and most of the other regiments by the Egham, Staines, Bagshot, and Windlesham roads.

The Royal Horse Artillery and field batteries are under the command of

near each other, compose the 2nd Infantry Brigade, under the command of Major-General Fane.

These form the left wing of the encampment, and occupy an inclined plane between the Bagshot and Chobham roads. The right wing is formed by the cavalry, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. It is composed of the 1st Life Guards, from Windsor, commanded by Colonel John Hall; the 11th Light Dragoons, from Hounslow, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Charles K. Doherty, C.B.; the 17th Light Dragoons (Lancers), from Brighton, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Laurence; and the 6th Dragoon Guards, from Canterbury, commanded, as already stated, by Lieut.-Colonel Jones. These regiments, with their canvas stables, occupy a commanding position on the crown of the hill adjoining Egham. The central ground of the encampment is occupied by the Grenads, consisting of three battalions—viz., the First Battalion of the Coldstream, from St. John's-wood; the Scotch Fusilier Guards, from Windsor; and the First Battalion of Grenadier Guards, from Winchester—all under the command of Colonel Bentinck. The Royal Sappers and Miners, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Vickers, are in the same line with the Foot Guards, and occupy the central ground between them and the cavalry. On a hill, between the artillery and the cavalry, but somewhat nearer to the latter, are the marquee and tents of Field-Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert, General Lord Hastings (Commanding-in-Chief), Lieutenant-General Lord Raglan (Master-General of the Ordnance), Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton (commanding the troops in camp), Major-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (commanding the cavalry in camp); and the tents of the entire staff, including the commanding officer of Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Colonel Vickers. This spot has been called, no doubt from its attractive situation, and the high military rank of its occupants, "the Magnet." One tent is exclusively devoted to serve as a post-office, and it is arranged that there shall

be three mails on each week day, and two on Sunday. The receiving and making-up of letters has been confided to Corporal Litten, of the Sappers and Miners. Within the space of half an hour the whole force were in occupation of their respective positions, which was announced publicly at twelve o'clock by the firing of a gun. The infantry regiments were first mustered in companies, and inspected by their respective officers. After the usual roll-call, the requisite number of men was detached to pitch the tents, and almost instantaneously, as if by the wand of a magician, the whole scene changed. No power of description can convey an idea of this sudden transmutation of a rugged and barren heath into a beautiful and picturesque city of canvas habitations. At this moment, Lord Seaton, with a brilliant staff, galloped up to Staple-hill, from which he reconnoitred, with evident satisfaction, the theatre of mimic war. The activity with which the 42nd Highlanders erected their tents, occupying a period of only seven minutes, was the subject of general admiration. Amongst the civilians accompanying the staff, we observed the Marquis of Granby, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and several other persons of note. A drenching shower, descending at this moment, compelled a number of ladies to seek the shelter of the gentlemen of the camp, by seeking shelter in a large marquee on the top of Staple-hill. Lord Seaton and his staff then rode off to meet Lord Hastings and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who, with the other Generals in command, were inspecting the various regiments on the other side of the line. Amongst the noblemen and gentlemen, civil and military, that accompanied his Royal Highness, we noticed the following:—His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lord Cardigan (in mail), Marquis of Worcester, Earl de Grey, Lord Charles Wellesley, the Hon. James Macdonald, Colonel Wood, Major-General Anson, Colonel Chaloner, Hon. G. J. Dumer, &c. When the pitching of the tents had been completed, videttes and sentries were placed to mark the boundaries of each



CAMP KITCHEN.

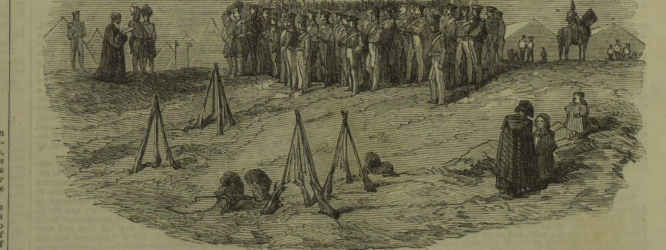


ARTILLERY CAMP.

It is almost impossible to convey an adequate idea of the exciting scenes that presented themselves along the various lines of route, especially towards noon, when the roads leading to the Common were thronged with troops glittering in military array, and enjoying a temporary rest after the fatigue of the morning's march. Thousands of spectators, comprehending every class of the community—the young rustic, the sportsman, the dashing noble, and the tried veteran of many a well-fought field, animated by his old military recollections, all struggled—whether on foot, on horseback, or in equipage—to be present at the great achievement of the day, the picking of the tents. The 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), under the command of Colonel Jones, marched, during the morning, from Kingston-on-Thames, and were the first to occupy the road from Chertsey to Chobham Common. Near mid-way between these points they halted, and, having dismounted, drew up on each side of the road, and allowed the Royal Artillery from Woolwich, and the Royal Horse Artillery from Brighton, which had been billeted at Wandsworth, Putney, and Walm, on

Lieut.-Col. Bloomfield. The Artillery Camp, of which our Artist has given an accompanying sketch, is stationed on high ground, adjoining the cross-roads leading from Windsor to Chobham. The 42nd Brigade, 2nd battalion, from Canterbury, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Lawrence, forms the extreme left of the line; and near to them are encamped 160 men of the 2nd Regiment of Foot, who arrived on Monday, from the Isle of Wight, for the purpose of keeping the ground during reviews and evolutions of the troops.

The first regiment on the field was the 93th from Portsmouth, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. Campbell; followed immediately afterwards by the 54th, from Preston, Lieut.-Colonel H. B. de Hargh Sidley. Next to these came the 93rd Highlanders, from Portsmouth, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Rolfe. The regiments here enumerated, with the exception of the 93rd, form the 1st Infantry Brigade, under the command of Sir De Lacy Evans. The 93rd, with the 9th from Chatham, Lieut.-Colonel Smith; and the 42nd Highlanders, Lieut.-Colonel Duncan Cameron, and which are encamp-



DIVISION SERVICE OF THE COMMON.

regiment, and to prevent intrusion on the lines. The arrangement of the tents is in regular order, by companies; the men in their bell-tents, fifteen to each tent, in front; and the officers in the rear. Behind the officers' tents are the mess-room, the hospital, the canteen, the kitchen, the stables, and the women's huts.

The appearance of the encampment varies, according to the peculiar characteristics of the service; and thus, the tents of the infantry afford a striking contrast to the stables of the cavalry and artillery, which have rather a close resemblance to a race-course or fair green. Many of the scenes connected with the encampment will form the subject of future illustrations. A fair conception, however, may be formed of the locality and its most striking features from the general view given in this week's number by our Artist. The earth kitchens, of which we give a representation, are, to say the least of them, very primitive contrivances, and evince very little improvement in the science of Camp gastronomy. They are mere trenches dug in the ground, with mud chimneys at one end. The fires are lighted in them, and covered with turf, leaving apertures over which the kettles are placed; and after this rude fashion the thousands of brave men now concentrated on Chobham Common are supplied with food. There is certainly some variety in this aboriginal sort of *cuisine* as regards the form of construction—some being square, as adopted by the Sappers and Miners; and others circular, as in the case of the Highlanders, with the chimney in the centre, and the trenches radiating to the circumference. Passing to a subject of higher consideration, the religious world will be gratified by the assurance that even in a camp the spiritual wants of the soldier have not been overlooked. Tents have been set apart for the performance of Divine worship on Sundays, not only for those who profess the Established Religion, but also for the Highland regiments, who retain the Presbyterian form of devotion. The London Christian Instruction Society have a preaching tent, with seats for the accommodation of 350 persons, in which the Rev. Mr. Scholfield, of Chelsea, will officiate. The Lord of the Manor, Lord Onslow, was pleased to grant the site for the mere nominal sum of a shilling, in acknowledgment of his right. It is said that the freeholders and copyholders demand very high terms for similar concessions. The refreshment-booths around the line of encampment are numerous. The thunder-storm, which commenced about one o'clock, was terrific; and for several hours, with brief intervals of sunshine, the rain descended in torrents. This, of course, had the effect of dispersing the spectators, who were much more numerous than some of our contemporaries would seem to estimate. The immense space over which the crowds of equipages and spectators were necessarily spread at the different points of attraction—the line of encampment being at least six or seven miles in circumference—had the effect of apparently diminishing the number. But on the roads and in the surrounding villages the display was not unworthy the grand day at either Epsom or Ascot. A little after four o'clock the weather brightened up and became sufficiently fair to enable the men to proceed with cooking their dinners. The Camp at this period wore an entirely different aspect from that which it presented at the moment of occupation. The gay uniform of the officers had disappeared with the spectators and their equipages, the clang of arms and the sounds of martial music had ceased. The smoke rose in circling eddies from the various camp fires.

On the first night of the encampment most of the troops had to lie on bundles of straw, spread on the damp floor of their tents. For three weeks previously they had been instructed in the mode of making pillboxes; but, from some unexplained circumstance, they were deprived of the enjoyment of this luxury.

A good deal of disappointment was experienced with regard to the quality of the water found in the newly-dug wells. It was turbid in the extreme, and wholly unfit for other than washing purposes.

Lord Palmerston considered it a very good joke when asked by Mr. Drummond, the factious member for Surrey, to send down twenty police constables to the Camp to preserve peace among an army of 10,000 men. On second consideration, however, the noble Home Secretary appeared to have treated the subject with more gravity; accordingly 100 men of the A Division, under the command of Captain Lebalmondiere, inspecting superintendent of the metropolitan force, were sent down on this duty; a portion of them are stationed in Chertsey, and others in the villages of Chobham and Windlesham. Some occupy tents on the outskirts of the encampment, quarters by no means to their taste; and we certainly are not disposed to blame them for referring the comforts of a warm bed at the West End to the damp, though blooming, heather. The police, aided by a single sapper and miner, evinced almost as much alacrity and precision in pitching their tent as did the regular troops of the line. There was also a mounted patrol on duty, composed of men of the K and N divisions. The only incident which seemed to attract their official attention during the day was a collision which took place in the evening, between two vehicles, on the Bagshot road, across the Common, when the Norfolk Giant (Mr. Hales) was thrown heavily from a spring cart, and the shaft broken; but, fortunately, he escaped with very slight injury. At sunset, Lord Seaton, attended by a single aide-de-camp, visited the quarters of the various regiments.

On Wednesday morning the men were paraded at half-past six o'clock, and regular drills took place at various intervals during the afternoon. An increased supply of straw was afforded by the Commissariat for the construction of pillboxes, at which detachments of the men of each regiment were employed during the day. An agreeable surprise was created in the morning, by the unexpected arrival of Prince Albert, from Windsor, to inspect the Camp, accompanied by the Generals in command and a brilliant staff. The signal was given for the men to turn out in full review order, which was performed in an incredibly short space of time—much under half an hour. His Royal Highness, who was not in uniform, seemed highly gratified with the scene, and frequently expressed his approval of the evolutions of the troops. His Royal Highness afterwards dismounted, and inspected the cooking arrangements, in which he seemed to evince the utmost interest, as well as in the state of the tents, and every other object in which the comfort of the men was concerned. The tattoo sounded at half-past nine o'clock, at which hour the troops retired to rest. No lights whatever are allowed in the tents of the soldiery; but the officers are permitted this privilege until half-past ten o'clock.

The concourse of visitors on Wednesday was considerably diminished by the Hampton Races, the managers of which complain that the attractions of the Camp had an injurious effect on the meeting.

On Thursday, thirty waggon loads of ammunition arrived at the Camp from Woolwich.

Next week we shall resume our Illustration of this great Encampment, and its incidents, in a Supplementary Number.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, Tuesday.—The *Victoria* and *Albert* Royal yacht (Captain Crispin) hauled out of the fitting basin this evening, thoroughly refitted, and ready for her Majesty's service.

HER MAJESTY'S SCREW STEAM-SHIP *Algiers*, 90 guns, is intended to be launched from Devonport Dockyard in the latter end of July. Her engines and boilers will be fitted at Woolwich.

MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS.—The annual statement shows that the deposits during the year ending the 31st March, 1853, was £54,193 5s. 6d., making—with the interest allowed during the year, to the amount of £9,539 12s. 10d.—the balance due to military depositors, £137,555 7s. 5½d., after the sum of £42,966 1s. 3½d. withdrawn during the year. The number of depositors on the 31st of March, 1852, was 11,144; and the total amount of the fund for military savings banks, up to the date of the account, was £157,826 6s. 0½d.

DOVER DEFENCES.—A numerous party of the Royal Artillery have been employed in moving six guns, their carriages and platforms, from the Ordnance-yard to Guilford battery. The guns are of 8-inch calibre, of new construction, carry 68-pound shot, require 10 pounds of powder for a charge, and range about 3000 yards. These formidable pieces of ordnance will be mounted on new carriages of wood, on traversing platforms, and this battery will then be one of the most efficient in Dover.

DEVASTATING FIRE IN CANADA.—A fire has occurred on the Ottawa river, in Canada, which has swept over a surface of sixteen miles. The following particulars are given:—"Upon the island of Alnuttas, two churches and about thirty buildings have been consumed; upon Calumet Island the saw-mills and about thirty farm buildings; in Pembroke, the establishment of Mr. C. O. Kelly, and other buildings; in the township of Westmeath, Beech's grist, saw-mills, and about twenty farm buildings. In the township of Ross, an entire settlement, known as the Garden of Eden, has been destroyed, besides Gould's wharfs, and all the stores and farm buildings on the south side of the river at Portage du Fort; in Bromley, about ten buildings were destroyed. About two hundred families, principally those of agriculturists, have been left homeless.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH, after remarking upon the frequent interference of the Irish Government with the sentences pronounced by the magistrates, adverted with great severity to the part played by Mr. Keogh, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, at the last Westmeath election. The Earl of ABERDEEN having expressed his ignorance of these circumstances, was sharply taken to task by the Earl of DERBY, who said that, after the violent and exciting language used by Mr. Keogh, he ought not to have been appointed to fill an office in the noble Earl's Administration, more especially an office the function of which was to secure the execution of the law and respect for the law in Ireland. The Duke of NEWCASTLE having hinted that an offer had been made to Mr. Keogh to fill the office of Solicitor-General for Ireland under the Derby Government, stated across the table the name of a noble Lord (believed to be Lord Naas), who had conveyed this offer to Mr. Keogh. The Earl of DERBY hereupon denied that he had authorised any person to make such an offer to Mr. Keogh, and the same denial was also made by the Earl of EGLINTON.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE postponed his speech on the affairs of the East, on the ground of its possible inconvenience to great public interests.

The Hackney Carriages (Metropolis) Bill passed through Committee. Two new clauses were inserted, one requiring omnibus proprietors to provide lamps at night time inside the vehicles, and the other suppressing advertising vans.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

MR. LAYARD, in conformity with a wish expressed by Lord J. Russell, postponed his motion relative to Russia and Turkey.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Succession-duty Bill, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated the nature of the proposal of the Government with respect to corporate property. Corporations never died, and it was proposed, instead of a legacy duty every 25 or 30 years, to propose a commutation in the shape of an annual tax. He proposed that ultimately, upon corporate property generally, there should be levied an annual tax of 6d. in the pound upon their net revenue, as an equivalent to the Succession-duty. For a period of seven years from last April, the tax would only be after the rate of 3d. in the pound; but after April 5, 1860, it would be 6d. in the pound. He proposed to exempt from the tax such of the revenues of municipal corporations as were derived from rates and taxes paid by the community, and to impose the tax only upon their realised property. In addition to municipal corporations, the companies of the city of London, academic corporations, and colleges and ecclesiastical corporations aggregate would all be dealt with under the rule he had described. With respect to religious corporations and religious and benevolent societies, which were supported in the main by annual donations and subscriptions, or by the proceeds of invested property, it was not proposed to subject them to the tax, except with respect to such of their property as should be derived from bequests, or as they had been in possession of anterior to the commencement of the present century. A question of considerable difficulty arose with reference to corporations sole, consisting exclusively of the clergy, incumbents of parishes, and bishops, namely, whether the provision for their support was to be regarded as corporate property, liable to the tax, or as made for the discharge of certain duties? The Government were of opinion that the soundest view was to regard this species of property as a provision made for the discharge of duties, and that the succession thereto ought not to be taxed. Mr. Gladstone further stated (in reply to inquiries), that it was not intended to make any distinction between the corporation of the city of London and other municipal corporations; that it was not considered necessary that there should be any general registry of property with a view to the purposes of this measure; that the revenues in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and distributed by them for the purpose of providing for the wants of new districts, should be considered of the nature of official provisions, and not be liable to the duty; that endowments for any religious community other than the Established Church should enjoy the same benefit as corporations sole, and generally that such funds held in trust, where they were provisions *bona fide* for the discharge of official duties, would not be liable to the Succession-tax. He added that the Government deemed it more convenient to deal with all these matters in a separate bill.

The bill was then read a second time, with the understanding that the debate upon the principle of the bill should be taken on Monday.

The House went into Committee successively upon the Excise Duties on Spirits Bill and the Customs' Duties on Spirits Bill.

On the motion of Mr. K. SEYMOUR, the writ for Canterbury was further suspended until the 8th of July.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH made a motion for correspondence an excuse for entering into a searching, severe, and unfriendly criticism of the bill for the future Government of India. He declared himself in favour of legislation during the present session. Earl GRANVILLE, in replying to the noble Lord, dwelt upon the palliatory circumstances in the rule of the East India directors, and hinted that the Governor-General of India had written home to warn the Government of the danger of postponing legislation until another year. Lord MONTAGUE protested against the practice of referring to a public document which was not upon the table of the House. The Duke of ARGYLL, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, and the Earl of ALBEMARLE also took part in the discussion. The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord STANLEY gave notice that on the second reading of the India Bill, on Thursday, the 23rd inst., he should move the following resolution, by way of amendment:—

That in the opinion of this House further information is necessary to enable Parliament to legislate with advantage for the permanent government of India, and that at this late period of the session it is inexpedient to proceed with a measure which, while it disturbs existing arrangements, cannot be considered as a final settlement (Cheers).

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Layard, said, the announcement which had appeared in the *Moniteur*, that the British fleet had received instructions to proceed towards the Dardanelles, was correct.

Lord J. RUSSELL made an appeal to Mr. T. Duncombe to postpone his motion to-morrow on the subject of the occupation of Rome, and certain portions of the territory of Italy, by French and Austrian troops. In the present state of affairs in the East, there would be great public inconvenience in such a discussion. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE acknowledged that, under present circumstances he had no alternative but to accede to the request and to postpone his motion (Hear, hear).

SUCCESSION DUTY BILL.

On the order for going into committee upon the Succession-duty Bill, Sir J. PAKINGTON moved to defer its committal for six months. He argued that the measure aimed a blow at the aristocratic institutions of the country, and at the property which supported them; and that Parliament had no right to pass an *ex post facto* law to tax property already under settlement. The income of rateable property was £80,000,000; and the direct burdens thereupon amounted to between £14,000,000 and £15,000,000, but which might be more correctly taken at £17,500,000 a year; while the burdens upon personal property were under £4,000,000. He specified various instances in which real property was unequally burdened. In considering the machinery devised for collecting the duty, he insisted upon its inquisitorial character, and upon the tyrannical penal clauses of the bill, hoping and believing, he said, that, if Parliament should be so subservient as to pass the bill, the country would, by every lawful and legitimate means resist it.

A long debate ensued, in which the opposition to the bill was conducted with considerable warmth. Mr. FRESHFIELD thought it obnoxious and mischievous; Mr. MULLINGS, one of the most dangerous measures ever introduced; Sir J. WALSH spoke of it as a boon to conciliate the extreme Democratic party; Mr. W. E. DUNCOMBE, as necessitating the ultimate confiscation of landed property; and Sir E. DERING, as more inquisitorial in its character, more complicated in its provisions, and more unjust to one class, than any bill that had ever been placed upon the table of the House. Sir J. TROLLOPE opposed the bill in a speech of somewhat remarkable character, inasmuch as he protested against the exemption of corporations sole, with especial reference to the bishops and higher clergy. He spoke with great warmth of the vote given by the right rev. prelates, in the House of Lords, in favour of the Government Bill, and

He thought that one of the most indelicate votes that could be given on their part (Hear, hear); and when the House knew that many of these right

rev. prelates were receiving more than three and four times as much as the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and Parliament had contemplated (Cheers from all sides of the House), he, for one, wished to ask if the country were prepared that they should be untouched, or that they should sit in judgment upon a Legislative measure from the operation of which they were altogether exempt (Hear, hear). He must say that his feeling of the stability of that principle under which they allowed right rev. and most rev. prelates to vote away the property of others, while they themselves escaped unscathed, was very much shaken (Loud cheers).

Mr. HEADLAM defended the bill; as did also Mr. R. PHILLIMORE, who said that it did not become Sir J. PAKINGTON to accuse the present Government, as he had done, of pandering to Radical passions, after the Radical and revolutionary speech he had uttered. Mr. W. WILLIAMS supported the bill, which repaired a gross injustice. He reproached Sir J. PAKINGTON with having sustained this tax while confined to personal property, yet, when applied to real property, talking of rebelling against the authority of Parliament. Mr. PELLATT defended the bill as the keystone of the Budget, of which his constituents approved, though he did not think corporations sole should be altogether exempted from the Succession-duty.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, in entering upon the long-called-for revision of taxation, which could not be accomplished suddenly, it was natural to endeavour to correct an anomaly in respect to the Legacy-duty, acknowledged by Mr. Pitt, and indirectly admitted by Mr. Disraeli in his financial statement, who avowed that a duty upon successions was under his consideration. Sir J. PAKINGTON had inveighed against the principle and the injustice of this tax; but he had not been struck with this objection when the tax applied only to personal property; and even now, although he wished to get rid of the bill, he did not propose to repeal the Legacy-duty. He (Lord John) thought the House and the country would generally agree, that if there was to be a Legacy-duty and Succession-duty, it should apply to all kinds of property.

The amendment was negatived by 268 to 185, and the House went into committee *pro forma*, to sit again on Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills:—The Burghs (Scotland), the Sheriff and Commissary Courts (Berwickshire), the County Election Polls (Scotland), the Sales of Bullion, the Aggravated Assaults Bills, and to several private bills.

The Earl of EGLINTON, on the part of Lord Naas, distinctly denied that he had ever offered the post of Solicitor-General to Mr. Keogh.

The Great Extramural Cemetery Association Bill was read a second time by a majority of one—the numbers being, for the bill, 37; against it, 36.

Lord BEAUMONT moved for correspondence between this country and the United States on the subject of the lay of the State of South Carolina with regard to coloured seamen arriving at that port. The Earl of CLARENDON admitted the serious nature of the grievances complained of, which it had been found impossible to remove by remonstrances with the Government of the United States, owing to a proviso in our commercial treaty. He was in hopes, that by remonstrance with the State itself, and trusting to the operation of time, the evil might be checked. The motion was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. E. BALL gave notice, that he would on that day month move that the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole House for the purpose of considering the duties on malt, with the view of making such alterations that the farmer may be exempted from duty on such quantities of malt as he may require for his own use made from barley grown on his own farm.

Sir J. TYRELL moved the issue of a new writ for Harwich. Sir J. V. SHELLEY, as an amendment, moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the state of the representation of the borough in question. Lord J. RUSSELL recommended that the writ should issue, leaving it open to Sir John Shelley to bring in a bill to disfranchise the borough, or to move for a committee of inquiry—to either of which courses he would give his support. The new writ was ordered by 247 to 145.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. H. BERKELEY brought forward his annual motion for leave to bring in a bill to protect electors, by causing votes at Parliamentary elections to be taken by ballot. He declared that intimidation prevailed at the last general election, upon a scale unusually extensive. Bribery was bad enough, but where there was one case of bribery, there were 5000 of intimidation. Against this species of influence there was no remedy whatever but the ballot; no law could protect the tenant at will, the tradesman, or the debtor; a practice so universal, a habit so inveterate, could be extinguished by secret voting alone. He cited, with playful criticisms, the denunciations uttered by members of the present Government against corruption and intimidation, and he challenged any one to show what democratic quality resided in a measure which was only the restoration of an usurped right. Secrecy of voting secured the exercise of a constitutional privilege, and he called upon the House to restore to the people a chartered right, to which they were as much entitled as to the enjoyment of the sun's rays.

Sir J. SHELLEY seconded the motion; which was also supported by Mr. J. Phillimore, Mr. Brady, Mr. Cobden, Sir R. Peel, and Mr. Bright; and opposed by Mr. E. Ball, Mr. S. Herbert, Lord A. Lennox, the Lord Advocate, and Lord J. Russell. It was contended by the opponents of the motion, that the ballot would not prevent intimidation, and that it would, probably, aggravate bribery. Lord J. RUSSELL declared that a voter exercised a public trust, for which he was responsible to public opinion. With respect to the example of the United States, the policy of secret voting was matter of dispute. The Governor of New York having declared that bribery and corruption were making great advances in that State. Mr. COBDEN reminded Mr. S. Herbert that nine years ago when he (Mr. Cobden) and his associates in the Corn-law agitation, brought on that question for discussion in the House of Commons, he was put forward by the Peel Government to represent its views, all of which he had the mortification, but manliness, two years afterwards, to renounce. He had no doubt the right hon. gentleman would make a similar confession of error in a year or two on this question. He entreated the Ministry to yield the ballot a fair practical trial, either by adopting it at the next contested election at Liverpool, or, at least, giving to constituencies the option of resorting to it or laying it aside, as a majority of them might think fit.

The House divided—first, upon the question of adjourning the debate, which was negatived by 329 to 65; and then upon the main question, which was also negatived by 232 to 172; so that the motion was lost.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Sale and Purchase of Land Bill was read a second time, and, on the motion of Mr. DRUMMOND, was referred to the Select Committee on the Registration of Assurances Bill.

The House then went into committee on the Leasing Powers (Ireland) Bill.

The Combination of Workmen Bill was read a third time, and passed. The House then went into Committee upon the Soap-duties, when a resolution, to the effect that the Excise-duties upon soap should cease, was agreed to and reported, and leave was given to bring in a bill.

Mr. FRENCH obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish seamen's savings-banks.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

In answer to Lord Pannure, the Duke of NEWCASTLE said that the alterations made in the last ordinance sent out to the Cape of Good Hope might be comprised under three heads. In the first place, the franchise given by the ordinance of the present Government was £25; whereas in the former ordinance the franchise was £50; secondly, the qualification of members of the Council had been raised from £1000 to £2000; and lastly, the Houses of Legislature of the colony had the power given them of making certain alterations and modifications in their own Constitution, subject to the approval of her Majesty, even to the extent of dividing the legislative body into two divisions, the one for the east and the other for the west.

On the motion of Lord STANLEY of Alderley, the Hackney Carriages (Metropolis) Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Lord BROUGHAM presented several petitions from certain of the clergy of the Established Church of Scotland, praying that oaths might be abolished, and affirmations taken in courts of justice. The noble Lord called the attention of the House to the subject of oaths generally; and said, although he did not think an entire abolition of oaths should take place, yet that some alteration was necessary.

Lord CAMPBELL also presented several petitions, and addressed the House, on the same subject.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. FRESHFIELD inquired whether the Succession-tax was to apply to property of corporations such as the Royal Hospitals held in trust for the poor, and for the care of insane persons?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the tax was to apply to corporations even of an eleemosynary character.

In answer to Mr. J. Gibson, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the only alteration in the law with respect to the Advertisement-duty that he intended to make was, to reduce its amount.

MR. KEOGH AND THE DERBY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. KEOGH rose, according to notice, to call the attention of the House to a statement made in the other house of Parliament on Friday evening last, and repeated on Tuesday night by Lord Derby, reflecting upon his (Mr. Keogh's) personal honour. He had stated that Lord Naas had asked him, while Lord Derby's Government was in process of formation, whether he would take office under that Government. This assertion had been positively denied in the other House; but he (Mr. Keogh) now assured the House of its truth, and hoped to be believed. The facts of the case were, that Lord Naas, after being offered the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, and before accepting it, sought him (Mr. Keogh) at the Reform Club, and, not finding him there, pursued him from house to house, and street to street. Ultimately, he (Mr. Keogh), by the noble Lord's desire, had an interview with him at his house, and it was there the noble Lord asked him whether he would take office under Lord Derby's Government? He at first treated the subject jocularly; but when the noble Lord requested a serious answer, inquired by whose direction the question was put. Lord Naas said, by direction of Major Beresford (laughter), who was in communication with Lord Derby. Subsequently, Major Beresford complained of the opposition given by him (Mr. Keogh) to the Government of Lord Derby, upon the ground that an offer of office made, or a question put by Lord Naas, had entitled him to kinder consideration. (Cheering.) The hon. and learned gentleman stated other circumstances; and asserted that such a question as that put to him by Lord Naas might be well understood to be an offer of office, although the noble Lord had denied that he had, directly or indirectly, made such an offer to him. He hoped, in conclusion, the noble Lord would place the matter in a right light before the House.

Lord NAAS said that his recollection of the circumstances of the case differed very materially from that of Mr. Keogh. It was true that the interview alluded to had taken place, and at that interview he (Lord Naas) said to Mr. Keogh, "If office had been offered by Lord Derby to you or to your friends, would you have accepted it?" The hon. and learned gentleman replied, "I think, after the part we had in overthrowing the late Government, such an offer might have been made (laughter)." But there was nothing like an offer of office, or any intention of doing so; although he (Lord Naas) had said that Major Beresford knew of his asking the question, which was, indeed, the fact; but Major Beresford did not authorise him to make any offer of place.

Major BERESFORD assured the House that he had neither directly nor indirectly authorised Lord Naas to offer office to Mr. Keogh or his friends. He saw the noble Lord at the time alluded to, and the noble Lord said he should be likely to see Mr. Keogh. Upon that, he (Major Beresford) said that after the part the learned gentleman and his friends had taken in assisting to overthrow the late Government, they might expect an offer of place; but that could not be, although he (Major Beresford) could say there was a friendly feeling towards them upon the part of the Government. With regard to the conversation which subsequently took place between himself and Mr. Keogh, the learned gentleman had put an interpretation upon it, which facts did not warrant; giving to the House an impression that he (Major Beresford) knew of an offer of office having been made to Mr. Keogh, which was directly opposed to the real state of the case. In conclusion, he protested against the introduction of such private and confidential matters into the House.

After some remarks from Mr. Napier and Mr. Butt, Mr. DISRAELI said the question was one which ought hardly to have been introduced, inasmuch as it principally concerned the personal veracity of two members of that House. With regard to the affair itself, he thought the statements of the noble Lord and the hon. and learned gentleman perfectly reconcilable with each other, although leading to different conclusions.

Lord J. RUSSELL reminded the House that the discussion had arisen from a direct personal attack made upon the Solicitor-General for Ireland, by one who had lately held the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland under Lord Derby. With reference to the statement of Lord Naas, it fully confirmed that made by Mr. Keogh, who was justified in regarding the communication of the noble Lord as likely to be followed by an offer of some office. He (Lord J. Russell) was bound to say that he never before saw such a want of candour and fairness towards a former friend as that by Lord Naas to Mr. Keogh.

Sir J. PAKINGTON objected to the tone of Lord J. Russell's speech, and vindicated the conduct and speech of Lord Naas. It had been said in the other House that the appointment of the hon. and learned gentleman was the least reputable which the present Government had made; and, admitting that there was nothing in the conduct of the right hon. gentleman which would have disqualified him for office under the late Government, he (Sir J. Pakington) now shared that impression. Since that time the hon. and learned gentleman had been represented as having morally and physically trampled under foot the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, and the conduct of the noble Lord (Lord J. Russell), as the author of that bill, yet required explanation in connection with the appointment. He (Sir J. Pakington) was at first so disgusted with the appointment of the hon. and learned gentleman, that he cut from the public papers extracts from speeches delivered by him in Ireland at public meetings, and kept them in his pocket for some time, lest the matter of the appointment should have come before the House.

Mr. KEOGH accepted the opinions of those who had spoken upon the matter between himself and Lord Naas, as a complete satisfaction to his feelings. With reference to the new charge preferred by Sir J. Pakington, he would only say that, since his interview with Lord Naas, he had spoken at no public meeting in connection with the Ecclesiastical Titles Act.

Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Bentinck, and Mr. Vance having said a few words, the subject dropped.

THE SUCCESSION DUTY BILL.

The House then went into committee on this bill, five clauses of which were agreed to, after four hours' uninteresting discussion, and the Chairman reported progress.

The other orders of the day were afterwards disposed of.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Lord President has appointed Charles Edward Boothby, Esq., of the Council-office, to be his Lordship's private secretary. Mr. Boothby was some time secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne. Mr. A. W. Hanson, late her Majesty's Consul at Liberia, has been appointed Consular Agent at Sherbro Castle. Mr. W. Augustus Tollemache, Unpaid Attaché at Paris, has been appointed Paid Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Rio Janeiro.

CASTS FOR THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.—Some packages have arrived by a steamer from Hamburg, containing casts for the New Crystal Palace at Sydenham. These packages were of such extraordinary size and weight, that it was found to be impracticable to land them at one of the ordinary wharfs; and it was found to be necessary (with the sanction of the proper authorities) to land them at Greenwich, in order that they might be immediately landed, and safely removed to their destination.

SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.—An interesting collection of rare autographs were sold on Wednesday last. Among them an autograph letter of Maria Antoinette, dated 1784, for £1 15s.; one of Martin Luther to a friend, £3; of Charles Edward Stewart, £3 10s.; of Cardinal Richelieu, £2; of Napoleon Bonaparte, addressed to Mr. Jances, of Châlons, dated February, 1791, £11; of Jean Paul Marat, £3 12s.; of James Stewart (the Chevalier St. George), £2 14s.; of George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, obit 1628, £1 10s.; the signature of George Washington to a document, accrediting the American Minister to the first French Republic, sold for £1 6s.; an autograph letter of David Garrick, in French, written to De Latouche, who was translating Shakespeare, £1 3s.

AUSTRALIAN PACIFIC STEAMERS.—The six screw-ships building for the Pacific Steam Company, to ply from Panama, Tahiti, New Zealand, and New South Wales, are progressing towards completion; and the first ship of the line is expected to start from England the latter end of July. The whole squadron will be out at Sydney, and established on the Pacific route before the completion of the Panama Railway across the Isthmus. Hopes are entertained that the service between Panama and Sydney, and vice versa, will be performed in from 32 to 35 days; thus bringing the Australian colonies within a postal communication with England of from 50 to 53 days, in conjunction with the steamers of the Royal West India Mail Company.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. Brussels.—We beg to acknowledge with thanks the interesting games lately played by our correspondent and others with the celebrated German master, Von Heydebrand. SUIKAK.—1. It has no merit whatever. In the variation, you give White a move which leaves his King in check 1. 2. Your solution of No. 487 is correct—4th: others are both wrong. B. L.—The variation you suggest was not seen until too late. You are quite right. STENOGRAPHERS.—The system of Chess Notation which you did us the favour to submit to our consideration is certainly creditable to your ingenuity, but so utterly unsuited to all practical purposes that it would be a mere waste of space to give it publicity. L. J. of Edinburgh.—You can Castle under the circumstances mentioned. G. G. H. Crosby-hall.—It shall be examined. GERMANICS.—The report of M. Kieseritzky's death is, we are afraid, too true, although we have received no authentic notification of such an event. STUDENT.—You should make yourself master of the profound and interesting analysis of the Bishop's Gambit—by Jaenisch and Petroff—now publishing in the Chess-Player's Chronicle. CHEVIOT.—The Glasgow Chess-club now meets at the Athenaeum Institution, Ingram-street, every Monday and Thursday evening, from five to ten p.m.; and on Saturdays, from one to six p.m. It numbers about 70 members. President, H. G. Bell, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of Lanarkshire; Hon. Secretary, James Horne Esq. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 487, by Alfred of Canterbury, D. D., Omega, C. L. of Stroud, Nellie, J. L. J. of Edinburgh, R. W. H. Jack of Worcester, are correct. SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 488, by Rugbians, C. H. Ricardo, C. L. of Stroud, J. H. of Sheffield, J. P., E. H., Derevon, Agnes, Mr. Jellyby, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 487.

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| <p>WHITE.</p> <p>1. B to Q Kt 5th</p> <p>2. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)</p> <p>3. Kt Mates.</p> | <p>BLACK.</p> <p>B to K 5th, or (a)</p> <p>Kt takes Q</p> |
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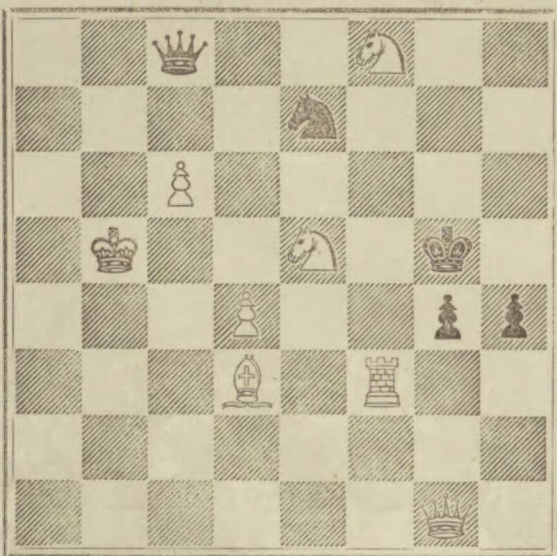
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 488.

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| <p>WHITE.</p> <p>1. Kt to Q Kt 7th (ch)</p> <p>2. Q to her 4th (ch)</p> <p>3. Kt to Q B 6th (ch)</p> <p>4. Kt to Q B 5th—Mate.</p> | <p>BLACK.</p> <p>K to K 4th</p> <p>K takes Q</p> <p>K moves</p> |
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PROBLEM No. 489.

By Mr. SILAS ANGAS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS ON THE CONTINENT.

The following beautiful Game was played a few days since, at Brussels, between the great German master Von Heydebrand der Laza and M. de Rives, an amateur, who requires only practice with an opponent of first-rate skill to reach the topmost rank himself.

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| <p>WHITE.</p> <p>(M. de R.)</p> <p>1. P to K 4th</p> <p>2. P to Q B 3rd</p> <p>3. P to Q 4th</p> <p>4. Q P takes P</p> <p>5. Q B to K 3rd</p> <p>6. Q Kt to Q 2nd</p> <p>7. Q Kt takes Kt</p> <p>8. Q to Q R 4th</p> <p>9. Castles</p> <p>10. P to K B 3rd</p> <p>11. K B P takes P</p> <p>12. K Kt to K B 3rd</p> <p>13. Q B to K B 4th</p> <p>(a)</p> <p>14. K B takes Kt</p> <p>15. K to Q Kt sq</p> <p>16. K R to K B sq</p> <p>17. P to K Kt 3rd</p> | <p>BLACK.</p> <p>(Von H. der L.)</p> <p>P to K 4th</p> <p>K Kt to K B 3rd</p> <p>Kt takes K P</p> <p>P to Q 4th</p> <p>Q B to K 3rd</p> <p>Q Kt to Q 2nd</p> <p>P takes Kt</p> <p>Q to K B 4th</p> <p>P to Q B 3rd</p> <p>Q to Q B 2nd</p> <p>Q B to K Kt 3rd</p> <p>Kt takes K P</p> <p>Kt to Q 6th (ch)</p> <p>Q tks Q B (ch)</p> <p>K B to Q B 4th</p> <p>Castles on K side</p> <p>Q to Q B 2nd</p> | <p>WHITE.</p> <p>(M. de R.)</p> <p>18. Kt to K R 4th</p> <p>19. Q to Q B 2nd</p> <p>20. P to K Kt 4th (b)</p> <p>21. Kt to K B 4th</p> <p>22. K Kt P takes B</p> <p>23. Q to K Kt 2nd</p> <p>24. B to Q B 2nd (c)</p> <p>25. B to Q Kt 3rd</p> <p>26. Q R takes R</p> <p>27. B to K 6th (d)</p> <p>28. R to K B 3rd</p> <p>29. R to K R 3rd (e)</p> <p>30. Q to K B 3rd</p> <p>31. Q to K B sq</p> <p>32. P to Q R 3rd</p> <p>33. K to Q R 2nd</p> <p>34. K to Q Kt sq (f)</p> <p>35. Q R P takes P</p> | <p>BLACK.</p> <p>(Von H. der L.)</p> <p>P to Q Kt 4th</p> <p>K R to Q sq</p> <p>P to Q R 4th</p> <p>B takes Kt</p> <p>K R to K B 3rd</p> <p>Q R to Q sq</p> <p>R takes R</p> <p>R to Q sq</p> <p>R to K 4th</p> <p>Q to K B 5th</p> <p>Q to Q 7th</p> <p>P to Q 5th</p> <p>B to K 6th</p> <p>Q to Q 6th</p> <p>P to Q Kt 5th</p> <p>P to Q R 6th</p> |
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And White resigns.

- (a) Q to her 4th would perhaps have been better.
- (b) A good move. Preventing the adverse Bishop being played to K R 4th, and enabling White presently to make an opening for his Castle's battery on the King's castle.
- (c) P to K 5th, threatening to take the Q Kt Pawn with the Bishop, would have been of little avail, since Black, in answer, would have played his Queen's Rook to Q sq.
- (d) We doubt much if this is so strong as advancing the King's Pawn; for suppose—
27. P to K 5th Q takes P, or *
28. Q takes Q B P
29. K to K sq
- And White has considerably the advantage.
- (e) Intending to take the K R Pawn, and mate next move.
- (f) This move is not worthy of M. de Rives's earlier play in the present game. He ought here to have played P to K 5th, or, as he subsequently suggested, Queen to K B 3rd. In the latter case, the following is a probable continuation:—
31. Q to K B 3rd P to K R 3rd
32. Q to K R 5th R to Q sq
33. R to K Kt 3rd B to K Kt 4th
- (Black must guard against his K Kt Pawn being taken, or he would lose off-hand, apparently. If he try a counter-attack, by pushing onwards with his Q Kt Pawn, and Q R Pawn, White must capture the Pawns as they advance, with his Q R Pawn and his King.)
37. P to K R 4th R to K R 7th
38. R to Q 3rd R to Q Kt sq
- (If he move the Rook to K B sq, White may play his Queen to K B 7th; and will win easily whether his Queen be captured or not.)
39. Q to her sq, and wins.

* 27. P takes P

This seems his best move.

And again White has by far the better game.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 824.—By Mr. H. J. C. ANDREWS.

White: K at Q Kt 4th, Q at Q R sq, Bs at K R 2nd and 5th, P at Q B 3rd.

Black: K at Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 825.—By Mr. WHITTEN.

White: K at K R 2nd, Q at Q R 7th; Bs at K 2nd and Q 2nd, Kt at K B 5th; Ps at K R 4th, K Kt 6th, K 4th, and Q 6th.

Black: K at K B 3rd, Q at K R sq, B at K sq, B at Q B sq, P at K 2nd.

White playing first, to mate in four moves.

No. 826.—By Mr. H. J. C. ANDREWS.

White: K at Q Kt 2nd, Q at K R 4th, R at K R sq, Kt at K R 5th, P at Q 3rd.

Black: K at K 4th, Q at K R sq, R at Q R sq, B at K R 7th, Kts at K R 2nd and K Kt sq, Ps at Q Kt 6th and Q 2nd.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 827.—By Mr. H. J. C. ANDREWS.

White: K at Q Kt 2nd, Rs at K Kt sq and Q Kt 5th; Bs at K B 2nd and Q Kt sq, P at Q B 4th.

Black: K at Q R 3rd, B at K B 8th, P at K R 2nd.

White, playing first, can mate in two moves.

No. 828.—By COLONNA.

White: K at K 8th, R at Q Kt 2nd, B at Q 2nd, Kt at Q 3rd; Ps at K Kt 4th, Q B 2nd and 5th.

Black: K at Q B 5th, Ps at K Kt 4th and Q B 3rd.

White to play and mate in four moves.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. J. Rowland, to St. Botolph, Cambridge; the Rev. W. Jephson, to Hinton Waldrist; the Rev. G. Burd, to Sheinton, Shropshire. *Incumbency:* the Rev. T. Daniels, to the district of St. Paul, Hulme.

The Queen has appointed the Venerable Archdeacon Hare, the Venerable Archdeacon Tattam, and the Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D., to be Chaplains in Ordinary to her Majesty.

The new Dean of Peterborough, having been instituted by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, was installed with the usual ceremonies, at the morning cathedral service on Sunday; and, on Monday, read himself in.

CONSECRATION OF ST. MATTHIAS, STOKE NEWINGTON.—This church was consecrated on Monday by the Bishop of London. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, a very large and reverential congregation assembled. The church is the work of Mr. Butterfield, and was built by Messrs Myers. It has been two years building, and its cost is about £7300. It is 135 feet long internally, and is about 70 feet to the ridge of the nave roof, and 132 feet to the top of the gable cross of tower. The church is of early middle pointed character, and consists of nave and aisles, with a western centre door and north and south porches, a tower with a saddle-back roof, which forms the choir on the ground plan, with aisles on either side of it, and a sanctuary space to the eastward of the tower, with a vestry of two stories to the north.

NEW CHURCH IN ST. MARYLEBONE.—Active measures are in progress for the erection of a church in the southern part of the parish. A site in Calmell-buildings, Portman-square, has been munificently granted by Lord Portman for £4000, one-half its estimated value. A preliminary meeting of some of the influential residents has been held, and between £1000 and £2000 has been already contributed.

NEW CHURCH AT ISLEWORTH.—The Duke of Northumberland has given £2000 towards building a new church in the populous parish of Isleworth; and also offered a site in a most eligible situation. The endowment will be provided out of the vicarial rent-charge of the living, the present incumbent, the Rev. Henry Glossop, having liberally volunteered to give £150 a year during his incumbency; and the dean and canons of Windsor, as patrons, having agreed to set apart £100 a year for the purpose, on and after the next presentation.

TERCENTENARY FESTIVAL OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

The three hundredth year of the existence of the Royal foundation of Christ's Hospital was celebrated on Wednesday, by the Benevolent Society of Blues, with great éclat. It was originally intended that the festival should have taken place in the great hall of Christ's Hospital, but an epidemic which has recently prevailed among the boys put a stop to this arrangement; and the Society availed itself of the kindness of the Merchant Taylors' Company, who offered the use of their hall for the occasion.

Nearly five hundred guests sat down to dinner; there being nearly two hundred ladies present as spectators. The noble hall, brilliantly lighted and remarkably well ventilated, afforded ample accommodation. The dinner, which was excellent, was provided by Mr. Bathe, of the London Tavern.

The festival, besides its tercentenary commemoration, was also rendered subservient to aid the funds of the Benevolent Society of Blues, which was instituted in the year 1824 "for the relief of persons educated in Christ's Hospital, their widows and orphans." Since its establishment it has received and entertained 1650 applications from above 600 applicants, comprising clergymen, bankers, members of the legal and medical professions; and, in short, persons engaged in almost every branch of mercantile, commercial, and professional pursuits, in many instances having large families dependent on them for support, and under circumstances of very urgent distress, rendering renewed appeals unavoidable. These applicants have, after due inquiry into the merits of their respective cases, received assistance from the Society to the extent of upwards of £3300—namely, in gifts, £4130; in loans (free of charge for interest or otherwise), £220; and in pensions to the aged and infirm, £3380. The present number of pensioners (some of them upwards of 80 years of age) is 18; and two pensions have recently become vacant.

The chair at the festival on Wednesday was taken by Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., president of Christ's Hospital, and patron of the Society; and among the company were the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Leicester, Viscount Churton, Colonel Angerstein, Sir H. Dalrymple, Samuel Whitbread, M.P., Samuel C. Whitbread, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. Bentley, treasurer of St. Bartholomew's; Alderman Hooper, Major Morland, Col. Ontram, A. M. Storer, Esq., Charles Few, Esq., president of the Benevolent Society of Blues; Colonel Dixon, Charles H. Turner, Esq., W. Cotton, Esq., Charles Finch, Esq., F. H. Mitchell, Esq., George Forbes, Esq., Sir George Staunton, Professor Hall, Rev. Dr. Jacob, Rev. Dr. Gilly, Rev. Canon Dale, Rev. Canon Jacob, Rev. C. V. Le Grice, Hon. and Rev. H. Legge, W. Pott, Esq., Samuel Bendry Brooke, Esq., B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P., &c. The hall was brilliantly lighted, and decorated with a variety of flags and banners and heraldic achievements of the various City Companies.

Stationed in the gallery at the extreme end of the Hall, was a very numerous and efficient party of vocalists, under the direction of Mr. George Cooper, which included Mrs. Endersohn, Miss M. Williams, Miss J. Williams, Miss Annie Loder, Messrs. Francis, Lockey, Hobbs, Cummins, Burnby, Gadsby, H. Phillips; and Masters Stainer and Gadsby, who delighted the company with a variety of songs, duets, &c., during the evening.

After dinner the Chairman gave the toasts of the "Church and Queen," "Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," the "Pious and Immortal Memory of our Royal Founder, King Edward VI."—which were drunk with much enthusiasm.

The next toast was the "Army and the Navy," to which his Grace the Duke of Northumberland responded, observing that Christ's Hospital was intimately connected with that branch of the service to which he had the honour to belong. During the war many of the young men who had been educated at Christ's Hospital entered the navy, and had arrived at the highest rank in the service (Cheers). The education of a young man destined for the navy was then confined to navigation and seamanship; but now another service had been introduced, that of steam, with its intricate machinery, which was absolutely indispensable to the navy. He was delighted to meet those with whom he had been associated in days gone by, and he was proud to acknowledge, with feelings of gratitude, that the first hints on navigation which he had received had been given within the walls of Christ's Hospital (Applause).

The next toast was "Prosperity to the Royal and ancient foundation of Christ's Hospital—may they prosper who love it, and may God increase their number."

The Chairman, in proposing this toast, referred to the many noble men who had been educated in Christ's Hospital, and the feelings of gratitude they entertained for the institution; and named, among others, Dr. Middleton, Bishop of Calcutta, who had sent a cheque for £4000 to the Hospital, which he regarded as the most benevolent institution in the world.

The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm, as was also "The Health of the President, Mr. Alderman Thompson," who had always been a liberal benefactor.

The "Benevolent Society of Blues," "The Treasurer and Governors of the Hospital," "The Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors," "The Masters and Officers of Christ's Hospital," and several other toasts, were afterwards drunk, and duly honoured.

One of the hits of the evening was made by Mr. Harker, the toast-master, who, being himself a "yellow-stocking," and finding some of the company inclined to be noisy, threatened, in the exercise of his official duties, to "send them to the stone."

The company separated after eleven o'clock, highly delighted with the social character of the festival.

CONVERSAZIONE AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

The festivities of the present Mayoralty bid fair to stand out in bold intellectual relief to the routine of turtle and venison feasts which are usually the staple characteristics of the civic year. The late Alderman John Johnson, when Lord Mayor, left an excellent example for his successors, by inviting to the Mansion-house two hundred or more of the most eminent men of science and letters; a similar distinction characterised the mayoralty during the Great Exhibition year; and the present Lord Mayor has already distinguished his year of office with similar honours to genius and talent, for all which there is precedent of centuries since; for, at the table of a Lord Mayor first met those great lights of history—Erasmus and Sir Thomas More.

Last week was intellectually signalled at the Mansion-house by a conference of the chief magistrates of about eighty of our principal cities and towns, on the subject of providing more extended facilities for instruction in art and science throughout the United Kingdom; and



CHRIST' HOSPITAL TERCENTENARY FESTIVAL IN THE HALL OF THE MERCHANT TAYLORS' COMPANY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

in the evening the civic palace was thrown open to an assemblage comprising nearly all the most distinguished names in connection with the question of education.

The Conversazione in the evening was a very brilliant affair; and seldom indeed have the rooms of the Mansion-house been more appropriately and worthily filled. Besides his civic brethren from the country, the Lord Mayor had assembled around him a great number of the most eminent names in connexion with the subject of education, and with art and science generally. The representatives of 270 mechanics' literary and scientific institutions in union with the Society of Arts were invited.

The rooms of the Mansion-house were furnished, for the occasion of the Conversazione, with a large and highly-interesting collection of educational apparatus, brought together through the instrumentality of the Society of Arts. Among the more conspicuous contributors to that collection may be mentioned the Master-General of the Ordnance, who supplied illustrations of the instruction given at the Military Academy, Woolwich; the British and Foreign School Society, the Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge, the National Society, the Society for Teaching the Blind to Read, the Home and Colonial School Society, and the Working Men's Educational Union, also ex-

hibited their books and systems of instruction. The principal publishers of educational works sent in their publications, and some beautiful models, diagrams, and specimens of apparatus, remarkable for their cheapness as well as their excellency, were shown by the new Department of Science and Art. The paintings lent for the occasion were most effectively arranged upon screens in the centre of the hall. The crowds of visitors left little opportunity for the careful and leisurely examination of these objects, interesting at all times, but doubly so now, when the question of education is attracting so much attention. More than 1000 ladies and gentlemen attended the Conversazione.



CONVERSAZIONE, IN THE EGYPTIAN-HALL, MANSION-HOUSE.



INSPECTION OF THE WEST ESSEX YEOMANRY CAVALRY, ON WANSTEAD FLATS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

THE spectacular tragedy of "Sardanapalus," abridged from Byron's poem, and accompanied with scenes and costumes accordant with the drawings and discoveries of Layard and Botta, and the friezes in the British Museum, was brought out on Monday, as we had already announced, for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean, and more than "kept the word of promise to the hope." It is, verily, the most magnificent piece of stage-mounting that we ever witnessed; nay, we believe that was ever yet attempted. It excels the most gorgeous of Parisian examples, and is an honour to the national stage of the country. What with foreign translations, adaptations, and travesties, the theatre of England has been converted into a provincial copy of the French. But a production like this redeems at once its reputation for originality, both in regard to the poem produced, and the manner of its production. One of the noblest of Byron's dramas—the fullest of character, and replete with poetic feeling—the tragedy of "Sardanapalus" connects itself with the most astonishing of modern archaeological discoveries. It was a happy conception to make it the medium of placing on the boards the disinterred glories of ancient Nineveh, with the most perfect accuracy of detail, to the full extent of the pictorial and scriptural authorities recently brought to light. In realisation of this idea, resort has been had to the talent—we might almost say the genius—of such artists as Mr. Grieve, under whose direction Mr. Gordon has painted a magnificent diorama of the city of Nineveh and the river Tigris; Mr.

F. Lloyds, a nothing-less-than-wonderful perspective of the Hall of Nimrod, with its entablatures and cherubic symbols; and Mr. Dayes, a chamber in the Royal palace, doomed to conflagration, and opening on the city at the moment of its destruction, with its winged lions and portal embellishments—quite a marvel in its way. Mr. Oscar Byrn likewise has contributed dance and action to the general illustration, with that originality of mind and power of adapting himself to the theme, for which he is remarkable. The art of this grand master of pageants was early displayed. After a soliloquy by *Salamenes* (Mr. Ryder), the voluptuous Monarch entered, in his chariot, drawn by a pair of bays, preceded by a train of women, slaves, nobles, archers, spearmen, musicians, standard-bearers, and dancing girls, whose Bayadere movements were equally picturesque, striking, and characteristic. The costumes and accessories of these crowds have been carefully imitated from the friezes, and, in their glittering array, more than suggest the wealth of the Queen of Cities, hurried to its fall by the undue prevalence of luxury and splendour. On descending from his gorgeous chariot, in his scarlet robe and scarf, adorned with gems and gold, and bearded like the figures on the sculptured monuments, Mr. C. Kean further sought to realise the resemblance to the pictures by assuming the angular positions of the limb and body to which the artist, in the crudeness of his skill was reduced. The action of Oriental people does not justify this assumption; their manner having a general sweep and roundness, which the rude artist, however, was incapable of imitating; but an apology for the servile adoption of this imperfect manner

may be readily accepted in the laudable desire evinced to conform to the pictorial authorities, for the purpose of promoting the utmost possible vraisemblance. At any rate, the make-up of Mr. Kean was so perfect that the illusion was complete. There were a grace and suavity in his delineation, and a quietness of elocution that place his performance beyond competition. Mr. Kean's superiority was particularly seen in the Epicurean gaiety of his scepticism; and still more especially in his recital of that awful dream with which his utter ruin was preceded. Mr. Kean trusted to level speaking and a passionate delivery, not travelling beyond the natural key, but solemn and impressive withal, which was thrillingly effective. We had here one of those occasional strokes of genius in his acting which so frequently remind us of his great father. His death-scene likewise possessed the same specific kind of merit: it was calm, dignified, intensely pathetic. In all these great situations, Mrs. Kean assisted as *Myrrha*—portraying the Greek girl with appropriate statuesque effect. Her attitudes were frequently beautiful, always expressive; and her declamation was uniformly sustained and powerful. Mr. Ryder as the Queen's brother, acted with force, discretion, and singular aptitude. In abridging the play, Mr. Kean has been undeniably judicious. May we, however, venture to suggest that the entire part of the injured Queen might have been omitted with advantage? It is true that Miss Heath was not, and could not be, maternally enough; and, with the best intentions, only succeeded in throwing the part out of harmony and proportion; but the situation itself is one alien



SCENE FROM THE TRAGEDY OF "SARDANAPALUS," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.—THE HALL OF NIMROD.

to the spirit and sentiment of the theme; and is, in a word, European both in tone and feeling, and not Asiatic—not in keeping, in fact, with the manners of the time, and the picturesque accessories now so effectively and properly brought to bear on the actual performance of the play. That these accessories—so numerous in amount, and so excellent in quality—should all have been introduced into three scenes only, is one of the wonderful attributes of the present getting-up. Between the rise and fall of the curtain are infinite varieties of illustration in grouping and combinative action. The first scene is, in the second act, presented under the aspect of sunset, *amongst the Beleses'* apostrophe to the descending orb. In the third act, the Hall of Nimrod is the scene of many and most striking and brilliant effects. There is the dance, the act of prostration before *Sardanapalus* as a deity, the confused starting up of the parasite groups as they hear the thunder, whose loud and awful peal seems to resent the impious adulation (to which point in the general and ever-moving picture our illustration refers), the cry to arms, the crowding together of the alarmed slaves at the foot of the throne of the menaced monarch, the preparation for battle, the rushing to and fro, the exits and the entrances; the world of business, the turmoil, and the brunt of battle; with the last closing solemn recess of peace, when the wearied monarch sinks into slumber, and his attendants glide out with noiseless steps, while the devoted and beloved slave touches the lyre to soft notes of music that she may deepen his refreshing slumber. That a play so poetically and artistically itself—so gorgeously illustrated in its performance—must prosper in representation equal to the costly outlay bestowed on its production, we both believe and hope. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have here accomplished not so much an ambitious aim as exemplified a virtuous action. It is a good deed for an actor thus to have honoured one of his country's greatest poets—one not supported by the prestige of antiquity, but selected from the number of modern bards; thus effectually disproving the absurd cant so lately current about "the decline of the drama!"

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo," with a vastly improved cast of the principals and execution in the ensemble, was repeated on Tuesday. Madame Castellan was the *Alceste*, and Madame Basso the *Princess*; Tamlerlik, Stigelli, Tagliacozzi, and Fornes sustaining their original characters. The performance was honoured by the presence of her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge. On Thursday the "Huguenots" was given for the extra night; her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg being again present. Madame Medori will make her first appearance in this country to-night, in Demichelli's "Maria di Rohan."

ST. JAMES'S.

Middle, Rachel appeared on Wednesday in another new play—the "Lady Tartuffe," by Madame Emile de Girardin; in which, however, the great actress divides the honours with M. Regnier as the *Baron Desfourberies*. The play was produced at the Theatre Francaise on 10th last February, and is said not to have precisely satisfied the expectations previously excited. The title of it intentionally suggests a similarity to Moliere's famous comedy—since it is not the name of the heroine, but her implied character, *Madame de Blossac*, is the natural daughter of an Englishman and a piquette, who worms her way into sojourn as the widow of a naval officer, and installs herself into a Marshal's family, whom she mystifies by her pretended charities, even ostentatiously making jackets for *Servants* monkeys. But she is doomed to be exposed by one *Hector de Lamoignon*, who is resolved on avenging the death of a friend whom she had sacrificed to her own reputation. Some degree of sympathy is excited for the hypocrite from the fact that she really loves the said *Hector*, who is about to be married to a *Madame de Clairmont*. Her consequent jealousy causes her to take measures that at length lead to the dreaded result. But she is a woman of nerve, and retires from the scene with dignity. In the course of the action, Middle, Rachel has to exhibit opposite qualities, for *Madame de Blossac* is portrayed as truly loving by nature, though cruel, treacherous, and deceitful by circumstance. She is consumed with remorse for the man whom she has permitted to die, and inflamed with passion for the friend who has become his avenger. Moreover, she is invested with personal fascinations, which charm the audience as well as the dramatic personae; and with opportunities for eloquent bursts which are calculated to electrify the house. M. Regnier's character is that of a cynical chorus to the whole drama; and is one of the most effective of his parts. The theatre was crowded.

MISS RAINFORTH AND THE POETRY OF SCOTLAND.—The second illustration of Caledonian song was given at Store-street Music Hall, on Wednesday, by Miss Rainforth, who read, for the occasion, a sketch of Prince Charles Edward's battles, victories, vicissitudes, and defeat, interspersed with illustrative songs, to which, with her fine soprano voice, she did commendable justice. "Lochiel's Warning," by Campbell, was powerfully rendered; as was also Finlay Dun's "March of the Cameron Men," which received an encore. The same honour was accorded to "The Hundred Pipers." We particularly admired Lady Nairne's "Will ye no come back again?" and "Wae's me for Prince Charlie." The room was well attended.

MR. JAMES HANNAY'S LECTURES.—The first of Mr. Hannay's lectures on "Satirical Literature" took place on Monday evening at the Literary Institution, Edwars-street, Portman-square. The discourse, which was devoted to Horace and Juvenal, was an excellent and popular exposition of the literary characteristics of the great Roman satirists. The lecture was fully attended, and numerous persons distinguished in literature and art were present. Mr. Hannay lectures on Wednesday, the 22nd, on "Erasmus and the great Satirists of the Reformation."

WEST ESSEX YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

ON Monday week this fine body of volunteer corps, under the command of Major Palmer, and numbering 220 men, underwent its annual inspection on Wanstead Flats, after having completed its eight days' training. This corps has expanded into four troops, including the artillery,—the A troop being commanded by Captain Jessopp, of Waltham Abbey; the B troop by Captain Watlington, who has largely recruited its ranks from the district of Harlow; the C troop by Captain the Hon. F. Petre, who has drawn much of its strength from the estates of the noble Lord, with whom he is so nearly connected; and the artillery is commanded by Captain Edenborough. The other officers are Lieutenants Clifton and A. Palmer; Cornets W. Davis, jun., A. Kortright, and G. A. Lowndes; and Quartermasters South, Place, and Williams.

The different troops mustered about one o'clock, and, headed by their excellent band, marched to Wanstead Flats, about two miles distant, the fineness of the morning and the military music drawing together an immense number of spectators from the town, while all the roads from the villages and districts around were thickly thronged. Many thousands were scattered in all directions over the flats, a plain of hundreds of acres. Unfortunately, however, while Chelmsford and other parts of the county were enjoying pleasant sunshine, the envious clouds gathered over Wanstead, and a smart rain, which set in about the time the manoeuvres commenced, and continued most of the afternoon, marred part of the effect of the spectacle.

The Hon. Major Pitt, of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), inspecting officer, arrived upon the ground between two and three o'clock, attended by Sergeant-Major Cannon, as orderly; and, after having passed down the line and inspected the equipments, took his station near the flag-staff, and various movements were executed in admirable style, and called forth the commendations of the military men upon the ground. At the close,

Major Pitt assembled the officers, and addressing them said, he was surprised at the state of efficiency in which they had performed the duties of the day, and particularly at the manner in which the guns were worked; the Major adding that he should make a very favourable report of them to the Commander-in-Chief.

Major Palmer briefly acknowledged the pleasure he felt at the satisfaction expressed by the parent Major.

The artillery then went through a manoeuvre not set down in the programme of the day, and which excited no little surprise amongst the spectators. A couple of rounds were fired rapidly, and when the smoke cleared away, the guns were seen completely dismantled, the carriages having in the meantime been taken to pieces and scattered in all directions, while the men lay flat upon the grass. At the signal, however, they were up and performing the sword exercise; and the guns having been put into fighting trim again as quickly as they had been taken to pieces, two rounds were fired as a finale to the proceedings of the day; the spectators testifying their satisfaction at the manoeuvre with a hearty cheer. After the inspection, a splendid *déjeuner* was served in a spacious tent erected by Edgington, in Wanstead Park; the list of stewards of the entertainment included the magistracy and leading inhabitants of the district. There were about 350 guests—William Cotton, Esq., in the chair. A variety of appropriate toasts were drunk, and the day's proceedings were altogether of a very interesting character. The *déjeuner* was served upon the spot where the princely Wanstead House once stood.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

HAMPTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Ever since the new management commenced operations, a gradually marked improvement has been perceptible in the character of Hampton Races, and this year not the least important improvement was intended to be effected by the abolition of heat races; but a step has been taken in the right direction, and next year the abolition of heat races is certain.

Stand Plate.—Nonsuch, 1. Stamford, 2. Clarendon Stakes.—Village Lass, 1. Balmoral, 2. Surrey and Middlesex Stakes.—Torment, 1. Tavistock, 2. Innkeepers' Plate.—Antonina, 1. Cotton Lady, 2. Corinthian Stakes.—Clothworker, 1. King of Troy, 2. Before the race, an objection was made to Clothworker, on the ground that he was not the property of a gentleman qualified according to the articles. Captain Little supported the right of Clothworker to start; and the stewards decided that, as the horse was *bond fide* Captain Little's property, he was entitled to run.

THURSDAY.

Visitors' Plate.—Mr. Sykes, 1. Cotton Lady, 2. Railway Plate.—Noisette, 1. Ann Page, 2. Queen's Guinea.—Torment, 1. Corybantes, 2. Richmond Plate.—Sleeping Partner, 1. Sweetheart, 2. LATEST BETTING.—Northumberland Plate: 5 to 1 against Goldfinger (offered); 8 to 1 against Chief Justice (taken).

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—The sailing committee, after a very lengthened investigation into the circumstances of the case—in which, it will be remembered, Captain Freeston, of the *Violet* protested against Mr. Bartlett, of the *Severge*, on the ground of foul sailing—has come to the decision that the *Severge*, having violated the sailing regulations of the club, is disqualified, and that the prize is therefore awarded to Lord Alfred Paget's *Rosalind*.

TRIBUNALS OF COMMERCE.—It is stated that Lord John Russell is about to present to the House of Commons a petition from the Association for the Establishment of Tribunals of Commerce in this country; and that his Lordship will strongly support it in his place in Parliament.

THE NEW STAMP DUTIES.—The amended resolutions to be proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer have been issued. They provide for a duty of 6d. on policies of insurance for sums under £50, and 6d. for every additional £50 to £500; 1s. for every £100 up to £1000, and so on. Receipts amounting to £2 and upwards are still charged at 1d. The Advertisement-duty is not repealed altogether, but reduced to 6d. All drafts or orders for the payment of money to the bearer on demand drawn upon any banker or bankers are to remain as now by law exempt from Stamp-duty. The penny Stamp-duty on newspapers is retained; the duty of a half-penny on supplements removed, without any stipulation but that of the size of the sheet—22½ inches.

WHAT IS "CANVASSING?"—A witness having said, before the Clare Election Committee, that he had been "all day canvassing," was directed to "define" canvassing, which he did thus—"To try to induce and force the voters to vote for Corny O'Brien; and, if they would not, to give them drink till they could not vote at all."

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF VULNERABILITY.—A few days ago a lad on Easingdown farm, near Dover, while driving home some cows, caught up a small stone, weighing about two ounces, and threw it at one of the animals, to make it move on faster. The stone struck the cow on one of its legs, just above the hock; and such was the injury sustained from so slight a blow on this vulnerable portion, that it was found necessary immediately to slaughter the animal, a very fine one, worth about £15.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the long-pending differences between Russia and Turkey have not been adjusted, the market for Consols has ruled steady this week, and prices—though they have been subject to some rather extensive fluctuations—have advanced about one-half per cent. The Unfunded Debt has been very inactive, at from 5s. to 6s. premium. The amount of Exchequer Bills paid off is £3,110,000, being a much larger sum than had been anticipated. The heavy drains upon the public Exchequer have left Mr. Gladstone a very limited capital to deal with; hence, should the holders of South-Sea Stock determine to take cash instead of Treasury Bonds, the Bank must, of necessity, make large advances to the Government.

There has been a steady demand for money out of doors, nevertheless first-class acceptances have been done at from 3½ to 3¾ per cent per annum. The supply in the hands of the bankers, as well as the discount houses, has been large. The foreign exchanges, with the exception of those upon New York, which show a small profit on the shipment of gold, are still against this country.

The Directors of the East India Company have given notice that they are prepared to receive cash for bills on Bengal and Madras, and on Bombay at 2s. 6d., the Company's rupee.

On Monday the Three per Cents for Account were done at 98½; the Three per Cent Reduced, 98½ to 99½; and the New Three and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101½; Exchequer Bills, were 4s. to 7s.; and India Bonds, 28s. to 32s. pm. Very little change took place in the leading quotations on the two following days. On Thursday, Bank Stock was done at 228 to 229. The Three per Cents Reduced were 99½; the New Three and-a-Quarter per Cents, 101½; Consols for Account, 98½; Long Annuities, 5½; India Bonds, marked 28s. to 32s.; Exchequer Bills paid to 5s. prem.; South Sea Old Annuities, 100s.

No material change has taken place in the position of the Foreign House. The Portuguese Finance agency has commenced the conversion scheme. This measure reduces the Five and Four per Cents to Three per Cent Bonds, which new bonds will not be quoted in the official list of the Stock Exchange; consequently, will be almost unsaleable. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 160; the Four-and-a-half per Cents, New, 18 to 24 ex div.; Buenos Ayres, 63; Chilean Six per Cents, 102; Cuba, 102½; Ecuador, 6 and 5; Grenada, Deferred, 93; Greek (red), 94; Ditto (Blue), 9; Mexican, 27½ to 28½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 29½ to 40; the Four per Cents Overdue Coupons, 30; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 102½ to 103½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 116 to 117; Sardinian Five per Cents, 94½ to 95½ ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 48½ to 49; the New Deferred, 23½ to 24; Spanish Certificates, of Coupon not founded, 6; Venezuela, 23½ to 49; the Deferred, 16 to 16½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 63 to 65½; and the Four per Cents, 24½ to 26; and Swedish Loan, 128 4d. dis.

Miscellaneous Securities have been in very moderate request, yet prices have ruled tolerably firm. Australasia Bank Shares have been done at 84½ to 85; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 23; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 103½; London Chartered of Australia, 141; Oriental, 53½; Union of Australia, 78½; Union of London, 18½; Australia Agricultural, 66½ to 68½; Crystal Palace, 84; Peel River Land and Mineral, 78½; South Australian Land, 44; Van Diemen's Land, 19; Hungerford Bridge, 12; Vauxhall, 24; Albion Insurance, 90; Atlas, 22; Argus, 24; County, 121; Crown, 171; European, 203; Globe, 150½; Imperial Fire, 335; Imperial Life, 193; Indemnity Marine, 604; Law Life, 54; London Fire, 31; Peacock, 45; Provident, 41; Royal Exchange, 236; Universal, 45½; East London Waterworks, 128; Grand Junction, 72½; Kent, 84½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 88; Canada Five per Cent Bonds, 102½; Ditto, Six per Cent ditto, 116½; General Steam Navigation, 21; Hudson's Bay, 22½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 75 to 76 ex div.; Ditto, new, 38½ to 39½; Royal Mail Steam, 75 to 77½; Reversionary Interest, 106.

The arrivals of bullion have been again large; viz., £104,600 from Australia, £62,000 dollars from New York, and \$90,000 dollars from Mexico, the West Indies, &c.

Railway Shares have commanded a fair amount of attention. The principal dealings have been in North-Western, York and North-Midland, Great Western, and Caledonian. French Shares have been freely dealt in. The Account has passed off tolerably well. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 27½; Bristol and Exeter, 106½; Caledonian, 65½; Chester and Holyhead, 23½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 48; East Anglian, 51; Eastern Counties, 14½; Eastern Union, 11½; Ditto, B and C, 8½; Great Northern Stock, 68; Ditto, A Stock, 55½; Ditto, B Stock, 126; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 111; Great Western, 89; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 78½; Ditto, Fifths, 113; Leeds Northern, 12½; London and Blackwall, 9; London and Brighton, 101½; London and North-Western, 113½; London and South-Western, 89½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 30; Midland, 72½; North British, 32½; North Staffordshire, 123; North and South-Western Junction, 113; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, (L. and N. W. Guaranteed Stock), 79; South-Eastern, 72; South Wales, 56; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 69½; Ditto, Extensions, 123; York and North-Midland, 61.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 151; Midland Bradford, 107; Wear Valley, 32½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 109; Eastern Union Six per Cent, 117; Great Northern Five per Cent, 122.

FOREIGN.—London, 100; Paris, 100; Lyons, 100; Vienna, 100; Amsterdam, 100; Antwerp, 100; Bruges, 100; Calcutta, 100; Canton, 100; Hong Kong, 100; Kobe, 100; Manilla, 100; Peking, 100; Rangoon, 100; Singapore, 100; Yokohama, 100.

Gold and Silver.—Gold, 100; Silver, 100; Copper, 100; Iron, 100; Lead, 100; Tin, 100; Zinc, 100; Nickel, 100; Cobalt, 100; Manganese, 100; Potash, 100; Soda, 100; Sulphur, 100; Salt, 100; Brimstone, 100; Charcoal, 100; Coal, 100; Lignite, 100; Peat, 100; Wood, 100; Paper, 100; Cloth, 100; Leather, 100; Silk, 100; Wool, 100; Flax, 100; Hemp, 100; Linen, 100; Cotton, 100; Yarn, 100; Thread, 100; Ribbon, 100; Lace, 100; Hat, 100; Shoes, 100; Clothing, 100; Furniture, 100; Carriages, 100; Horses, 100; Dogs, 100; Cats, 100; Birds, 100; Fish, 100; Game, 100; Vegetables, 100; Fruit, 100; Flowers, 100; Seeds, 100; Grains, 100; Oils, 100; Wines, 100; Spirits, 100; Medicines, 100; Perfumes, 100; Jewellery, 100; Watches, 100; Clocks, 100; Toys, 100; Games, 100; Books, 100; Maps, 100; Instruments, 100; Tools, 100; Machines, 100; Engines, 100; Steamers, 100; Ships, 100; Boats, 100; Carriages, 100; Horses, 100; Dogs, 100; Cats, 100; Birds, 100; Fish, 100; Game, 100; Vegetables, 100; Fruit, 100; Flowers, 100; 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NEW MUSIC, &c.

five assortment of Bed-room Furniture, Furniture Chintzes, Damasks and Lininics, so as to render their establishment complete for the general furnishing of bed-rooms.—HEAL and SON, Redstead and Leding Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road.



ORFORDNESS LIGHTHOUSE, AND STATION OF THE SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM ENGLAND TO HOLLAND.

SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM ENGLAND TO HOLLAND.

The process of carrying out this highly-interesting and enterprising undertaking was effected on Monday and Tuesday, the 30th and 31st ultimo.

The point of departure on the English coast was Orfordness; the point of arrival on the Dutch coast being Scheveningen (the nearest point to the Hague). The distance was 115 miles, and the quantity of cable used 119½; thereby showing that, from the undulations of the ground, and deviations from the straight course, but 4½ extra miles of cable were expended—an event altogether unprecedented in the annals of submarine engineering.

The vessel containing the cable was the *Monarch*, purchased by the Electric Telegraph Company, which arrived from Sunderland, having on board Mr. Edwin Clark, engineer to the company; Mr. F. C. Webb, assistant engineer; Messrs. Thompson and Spencer, with a large party of workmen from the factory of Messrs. Newall and Co. The *Adder* Government steamer (lent by the Admiralty), commanded by Lieutenant

E. Burstal, R.N., was in attendance, and pioneered the way across by a series of flag buoys, which that officer had previously laid out on the track. The *Goliath* steam-tug was hired by the Company to render assistance in case of any casualty happening to the engines of the *Monarch*.

The *Monarch* left Orfordness at nine a.m. on Monday, having the tug ahead to steady her, proceeding at the rate of 3½ miles an hour. It was soon evident that the *Monarch* could steer without her, and she was therefore cast off. The weather, up to 10 p.m., was moderate, with a ground swell from the late gales. At this time there were evident indications of bad weather; and from 11 p.m. to the evening of the following day, it blew a gale from E.N.E. with a heavy breaking sea, which caused the *Tug* to bear up and run to Harwich. The *Adder* and the *Monarch* kept on their way. The rolling and pitching of these vessels was fearful to witness. The funnel guys of the *Monarch* had to be replaced, they having broken. Mr. Spencer, at the break, was lashed to his post, which he never left night or day. The buoys were seen by night, and the welcome news communicated by the *Adder* by rockets and blue lights. Towards daylight there was some anxiety as

to position, which was soon relieved by the sight of another buoy, and thus twelve out of fourteen were made on the passage across. During the whole time there was a communication by the wire with the instrument at Orfordness Lighthouse, kindly lent by the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House; these operations were attended to by Mr. Latimer Clarke. Thus the whole labour lasted thirty-four hours, twenty-two of which were in a heavy sea. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on all the parties engaged in so difficult an undertaking under such trying circumstances.

On the day following an attempt was made to land the cable, but there being so much sea on the coast it was Thursday before the cable was joined up to the land wires in communication with the Hague.

A second cable was to be laid down at the close of the week; and it is expected the line will be open for public use in the course of a fortnight.

The King of Holland's speech at the opening of the States General at the Hague, was transmitted direct from that capital to London last Tuesday afternoon, immediately after its delivery on that day, being the first public intelligence despatched by the new route.



THE "ADDER," AND THE "MONARCH" STEAMERS LAYING DOWN THE ENGLAND AND HOLLAND SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, IN A GALE OF WIND.



LITERATURE MUSIC FINE-ARTS DRAMA SCIENCE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. XXII.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1853.

[GRATIS.]

Fine Arts.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

(THIRD AND CONCLUDING ARTICLE.)

THE general feeling of the public, as far as I have been able to ascertain it during the ten days that the Exposition has now been open, seems to confirm the opinion I formed upon my early visits—namely, that, although the principal living representatives of French pictorial art have kept aloof, and although there is a decided scarcity of those pictures which stand out, by their superior merit, from amidst surrounding mediocrity, yet this year's Exhibition is, upon the whole, a very pleasing and interesting one. One daily more appreciates the advantage of the unusually rigid scrutiny and numerous rejections. Five hundred works of art more or less make a vast difference in the fatigue of going through an exhibition of this kind, especially when (as is most probable in this case) a very large proportion of the excluded five hundred consisted of pictures. Through the sculpture, engravings, and architecture few persons do more than stroll; but upon the paintings they dwell longer; and, assuredly, the exclusion of some hundreds of daubs, comprising not a few ugly portraits and tea-board landscapes, has been a relief to visitors and the saving of many a headache. This last discomfort is rather increased by the abundant lightness of the rooms, which have not, however, upon any of the days I have visited them, been oppressively warm or unpleasantly crowded.

A final glance at the historical and biographical features of the catalogue, reminds me of a few more pictures of those classes worthy of a word or two. No. 387, by Doerr, shows "Baillly, Mayor of Paris, led to Execution." The subject has interest; and there are many such subjects to be found in the history of the French revolution, which I wonder have not been made available by artists of higher rank than any who have hitherto handled them. It is not necessary to exhibit horrors, to depict bloodshed, and heads upon pikes; there are innumerable

episodes in the days of the Great Revolution which would supply the artist with noble, interesting, and affecting subjects. And there is no complaint so often made by historical painters as that of the difficulty of hitting upon good subjects, not already hackneyed. Alison's "History of the Revolution," and subsequent wars, would, surely, supply thousands. I do not particularly congratulate M. Duveau on the use he has made of a passage from Tacitus, recording the "Death of Agrippina, Nero's Mother." A murder is not a pleasant thing to contemplate, especially when the victim is a woman. She has already received a blow on the head, and is livid with the shock, but still full of vitality and passion. Undrapping herself, she utters the "Strike here!" &c., which all will remember; and the centurion draws back his arm to deal the fatal blow. Another assassination is better handled: in the Gallery of the Stags at Fontainebleau, Monaldeschi is about to be done to death, by order of Christina of Sweden. He is on his knees; the relentless Queen, rage distending her nostrils and making her eyes to gleam, is quitting the apartment. There is expression in the picture, although it is not of first-rate merit. It is by Höckert, a Swede. Here is the pious death of Montaigne. For three days before his death he was speechless, and wrote his wishes. The moment selected by the artist is that when mass is being said in his apartment: he witnesses with devout joy the Host's elevation, and gives up the ghost. Barrias (a name unfamiliar to me, but a painter of merit) exhibits one picture—"Dante Alighieri." Passing through the streets of Ravenna, with fixed gaze and pallid aspect, the great bard of the "Inferno" was pursued, and curiously gazed at by children, who pointed him out to each other as the man who had returned from hell. Another interesting Italian subject is the "Death of Vittoria Colonna," by Leman. "When Vittoria died," Condivi says, "Michael Angelo's grief was so violent, that he at times remained like one deprived of his senses. He entered the room where lay the mortal remains of the woman he had so deeply loved, and, after gazing at her long in silence, imprinted a kiss upon her cold hand, and withdrew." An anecdote well known to all versed in artistic lore has been chosen by Mr. Charles

Marchal for the subject of his picture, No. 799—Vandyke, in Rubens's studio, is painting a part of the master's "Descent from the Cross," which the other pupils had effaced.

Sacred subjects are neither numerous nor strikingly good in this Exhibition. High upon the walls are several large things which one sees with difficulty, and turns from with small regret; and, in a corner, is a most disagreeable "Martyrdom of St. Peter," by Dumaresq; to which we greatly prefer "The Kiss of Judas," by Hebert, which has fine colouring, and great expression in some of the faces. A pretty sort of picture of "The Annunciation," by Jalabert (a pupil of Paul Delaroche), attracts gazers, and is remarkable for the sweet, girlish expression of the Virgin's countenance. With reference to this picture, and to others by pupils of Delaroche, I am puzzled to account for the style of colouring, which is decidedly an imitation of Ingres, and consequently very different from, and far inferior to, that of the great painter under whom these artists studied. I will instance two cases in point, that just now occur to me—"An Idyl," by Gérôme; and "An Idyl: My Sister is not there," by Hamon. Both are pretty; the latter especially, which is a charming, fanciful group of children—a boy with an olive-branch in his hand, and a girl hiding behind two younger urchins; with butterflies and flowers of tender hues, and figures in the distance, making up altogether one of those fantastical, pensive pictures which one gazes at with pleasure. But the colouring in both cases is Ingres all over—the subdued tints, of peculiar choice; and the sort of misty, or, rather, dusty medium. I can hardly believe that even the warmest admirers of Ingres can prefer his colouring to that of Delaroche, even though they may be disposed to award him the palm in other respects.

Before proceeding to that class of pictures—interiors, fanciful subjects, illustrations of tales and fables, &c.—which is best comprised under the head of *genre*, I will give a few lines to landscapes and animals.

One of the largest pictures in the Exhibition, and which I have heard some prize as also amongst the very best, is by Mademoiselle Rosa Bonheur, a well-known and certainly very clever artist. It is rather an



GRAND ENTERTAINMENT TO COMMODORE VANDERBILT, AT SOUTHAMPTON, ON MONDAY LAST.—(SER. PAGE 499.)

ambitious attempt, and I confess to prefer its author's more modest productions—her sheep and goats, or her group of cows and sheep (No. 155) in the present show, belonging to Count de Morny. This huge canvas of the "Paris Horse-market" is certainly praiseworthy, and shows an artist of talent; but it is also very uninteresting, although there is spirit and life in it. There are too many grey horses for the effect of the picture; and there is a monotony in the grouping. Two large pictures by Flaminio, a native of Naples, call for notice, and even for praise. One is a view of the Turkish quarter of Constantinople, taken opposite the mosques of Soliman and of the Sultana Valide. The water is good, but the atmosphere does not realise all one imagines of the golden light and dancing ether of that brilliant region. The tints are rather grey and purple. The companion picture is the "Entrance of the Great Mosque at Ispahan: the Persians entering for Evening Prayer." Taken upon the spot, both these views have interest. This is more than I can say for three others by a Mr. Loubon, who indulges in a most singular style of art and choice of subjects. His pictures may have merits I have been unable to discover, but I will answer for their being very ugly. One is the head of a flock of goats—the front rank of the drove—a row of black goats, staring and stepping out of the picture. Another is a "Souvenir of Carrara," which induces belief that M. Loubon's souvenirs are rather misty, at least as regards the nature of the slope down which oxen are dragging an enormous block of marble. In the picture the descent appears all but perpendicular. A pleasanter "View of Marseilles" than his, and a very accurate one, is by Felix Ziem; and a good Provençal landscape, whose grey tints give an excellent idea of those of nature in that southernmost province of France, is a picture of the "Valley of Ardennes," near Toulon, by Vincent Cordouan. Cicero has a nice landscape, "Le Soir;" and another, "A Road through a Forest," which has been purchased by the Minister of State. A very pretty farm-yard scene, natural and pleasing, is by Salmon, from whom M. Fould has also bought a picture. Bodinier—one of whose works was in the Orleans Sale this spring—here produces one in a similar style, "The Angelus in the Plains of Rome," with good figures in front, but with mountains in the background to which he has been rather too liberal with his ultra-marine. It is always wrong, however, in my opinion, dogmatically to criticise tints and effects of this sort, in which so much depends upon the country and aspect: how often it happens that in nature we notice some appearance of sky, earth, or water, which, had we been shown it in a picture, we should have pronounced exaggerated or unnatural. I shall say nothing of Mr. Courbet's "Women Bathing," except that it is by far the most hideous and disgusting picture of the kind that I remember to have seen. Brion's "Sledgers in the Black Forest" represents the plan there adopted of conveying wood in large masses down hill upon sledges, that run over bars placed across the path: this picture, like most pictures that illustrate peculiar local customs known but to few, gets a glance from most visitors. A very good canvas, hard by it, represents an eagle making a swoop amongst wild ducks in a marsh. Of other animal pictures, perhaps the most notable are those by Verlat, of Antwerp. "A Woodman Attacked by a Bear," "A Buffalo Surprised by a Tiger," "Two Wolves Disputing a Prey," are the titles. The buffalo is in a very awkward fix, with his head pinned to the ground by his fierce assailant; and the woodman is not in a very safe predicament. Felling wood in the forest, a bear has suddenly come upon him, and, with open jaws and uplifted claws, is in the very act of charging him, whilst the bold logger, brandishing his axe, is evidently resolved to fight hard in his own defence, and in that of his young son, who looks aghast at the formidable brute.

Had I to select, in the whole of this Exhibition, the three pictures, by one artist, which I feel most certain would generally please all classes of beholders, and which would form the most fitting ornament to an elegant boudoir, or dainty drawing-room, I think I should pause before Nos. 1049 to 1051, by Schlesinger, of Frankfort-on-the-Maine. There is a dash of both Leslie and Redgrave in this artist; the lovely faces of his women reminding me particularly of the former. And, in the finish and rich effect of his brocades and satins, he approaches his countryman, Winterhalter—the ladies' artist, *par excellence*. Nothing can be more charming than his "Warranted a Likeness," a lovely little girl seated and smiling through an oval picture frame, which encloses her head and shoulders, and is held before her by her young mother or elder sister. His "Pearl Necklace" is almost equally attractive—a group of charming women contemplating the antics of a monkey, which, having found an open jewel-case upon his mistress's toilet table, adorns himself with its contents. In the third and largest picture, the poet Piron is improvising verses to a lady, whom they excite to hearty laughter. Everybody stops before these three pictures, and smiles, and is well pleased. Another German, Knaus, of Wiesbaden, a pupil of the Düsseldorf Academy, has also contributed a most successful picture of this class, entitled "The Morning after a Village Festival." The effects of the night's debauch are visible in the aspect of all the figures, except in that of a fair-haired maiden, who mournfully supports upon her knees the head of a young fellow, her lover or brother, who is sunk in a sleep to which Rhine wine or Bavarian beer has evidently contributed. Two drunken old musicians, whom I could almost swear to have seen scores of times in Germany, have gathered up their instruments, and are about to resume their itinerant existence, interrupted by a day's halt and feasting. One, whose glassy gaze and bloated features tell of his drouthy propensities, smokes a short pipe; the other is about to drain a glass but partly emptied by a departed guest. The morning is young, and lights still burn in the sort of *kneipe* or tavern where the merry-makers—now far from merry—are assembled. This is a most excellent picture, full of humour. Another, by the same artist, "Drunken Peasants," has a similar kind of merit; but it tells less of a story, and is consequently of inferior interest. Knaus is to Schlesinger what broad farce is to genteel comedy. Each has great merit, and the expression of the girl's face, in Knaus's principal picture, shows that he has feeling as well as fun. The whole character of this picture reminds me of Wilkie.

Germany is in great force in this department of the Exhibition. Muller, a Wurtemburger, and pupil of Ingres, has a very nice picture, "The Prima Donna's Levee," a goddess of the opera receiving the morning visits of admirers and amateurs. And Gentz, a Prussian, has a good picture of an "Egyptian School at Cairo," something in the manner of Decamps. A decided imitator of this last-named artist is M. Caraud, a Frenchman, who has contributed some pretty but oddly-coloured Algerine subjects—"A Woman Teasing a Parrot," and an "Interior of a Moorish House." While in Algeria, I must mention a picture by Leleux, "Cattle Treading-out Corn in North Africa," which has the same sort of interest possessed by the "Wood-sledgers in the Black Forest," already spoken of.

Belgium and Holland are not behind-hand here. "The New Market at Amsterdam during a Kermesse or Festival," is by Van Schendel, a Dutch painter, who has frequently exhibited at Paris, and who obtained a gold medal in 1847, with Schlesinger. Night scenes are Van Schendel's forte; and he is remarkable for his curious effects of light, and for his extremely high finish. This market piece is worked up like a miniature; and the lights, thrown by paper lanterns upon the faces of the stall-keepers, are cleverly disposed, and of very natural effect. Hard by, in the catalogue, is another gentleman of Flemish patronymic, Van Moer, a Brussels artist, who contributes three interiors of no great interest, and of an unpleasant colour; but one of which, a studio, exhibits a capital effect of sun-light through a window. The two Stevenses, of Brussels, one of whom (Joseph) got a medal here last year, have five pictures between them. Two of the three, by Alfred Stevens—"A Wednesday Morning" (masqueraders going home after the revels of the Carnival), and "Burgesses Finding at Daybreak the Corpse of a Nobleman of the Court Assassinated by the Guisards," are spirited and interesting.

After noticing all these foreigners, it is but fair to turn to the French; amongst whom, however, I do not find much to notice in the way of *genre* pictures. Some good things may have escaped me, but certainly not many; and I have marked but few of this class, by French painters, combining in any great degree merit of subject and satisfactory execution. Jacquand's "Amende Honorable" (a monk in a convent of Chievailler Brothers, Hermits of St. Maurice, kneeling before his Superior, and humbling himself for an offence committed) has the usual faults and beauties of that artist. It is unquestionably a fine picture: the colouring judicious; the expression of some of the faces—especially of that of the Superior—exceedingly good: in short, it is the work of a clever artist, long known and esteemed as such. But it has the fault of which he seems to have such difficulty of getting rid. It is as hard as polished steel. His townsman, Meissonnier, has three of his charming little pictures, which everybody likes, but which afford small scope for description. Comte Calix, also a Lyonnese—a painter of inferior standing to the two just named, but who is very well known in Paris, where many of his pictures and sketches have been engraved—has sent, besides a portrait of a lady, two pictures, entitled "Fortune and Happiness," and "As one makes one's bed, so does one lie upon it." The subject of neither is very intelligible. In the first-named, the countenances and attitudes of a young man and woman, the two principal figures, might induce one to think the artist had been attempting to imitate Frank Stone; and in some of his former pictures I have

fancied I discovered that tendency. If this be the case, the imitation is still leagues off from his model. M. Comte Calix has, however, certain merits of his own. He paints very pretty female faces, and is skilful in varying their expression—a talent not always found in painters who deal largely in female beauty. As to his bed-making picture, more may be meant by it than meets the eye, but what is meant I have not yet been able to discover. A heap of mattresses, a very pretty woman, with a fantastical head-dress (that of some remote French province), another woman admiring her, a lap-dog upon a trailing blanket—such is the composition, which, although puzzling, is pleasing enough to look at, and will, doubtless, soon be in the print-shops. Another pretty little picture, by Hillemaier, is "Vert-Vert," Grisset's renowned parrot, going upon his travels, and gossiping as he goes. He is on board a boat, and the amused passengers gather around him. If I wished to find a foil to all these pleasant pictures, I could hardly better select than by taking Tassaert's "The Old Musician," a poor, desponding old man, sitting in his room with a pan of lighted charcoal, awaiting death by suffocation. Although I have, as yet, confined myself to oil-paintings, I will here include an aquarelle by the well-known Eugène Lami, entitled "An Orgie"—a sort of Belshazzar's Feast in the days of the fifteenth Louis—a sumptuously-spread board, surrounded by revellers of both sexes, laughing, drinking, singing, and love-making. In a lurid gleam in one corner of the picture the demons of discord are seen in the air, and the ominous figures, "1793," address to the reckless and licentious crew a warning unheeded until too late.

There are some very fine portraits in this Exhibition. Of that of the Empress I have already spoken, and I maintain my good opinion of it, which is that of the majority; although, since my last letter, I have heard it attacked on account of the somewhat melancholy expression, and of a certain tearfulness in the eyes. There may be some slight grounds for the latter objection, although it appears to me rather strained; but, as to the expression, I persist in saying that it is the one natural to a lady when her features are in repose. The Emperor's portrait displeases everybody, and is very unflattering to him. For after all, and although caricaturists have done their utmost to make a monster of him, he is neither an ugly nor a disagreeable-looking man, although his expression is cold, inscrutable, and somewhat stern. His grand huntsman, Marshal Magnan, hangs nearly opposite to him, painted by Larivière. Very near to the Emperor, on his right, rather higher up, is a life-size portrait of the present Queen of Spain, by Léopaulle, the same who painted Napoleon III. Queen Isabella is not a person of whom one has seen many portraits that could be at all relied upon; but this one has every appearance of being a likeness, although perhaps as unflattering a one as that of the Emperor, which still has a resemblance. Her Majesty has a snub nose, a sodden complexion, coarse features, a very sensual expression, and looks ten years older than her real age. Still, from what is known of her tastes, habits, and appearance, there is little reason for supposing that this portrait is untrue to nature—the less reason, that it coincides very much with a miniature of her, to which I shall presently get. A very good likeness, but a very hard picture (painted at Brompton by Mottey), is that of M. Guizot. Its expression, too, is severe, and has less of *bonhomie* than that usual to this statesman. It is a portrait taken under one of his less favourable aspects—when he is engrossed by business rather than in the relaxation of social intercourse. Here is the Pope, Pio Nono, painted for the Minister of State, by Court, an artist of whom prodigious expectations were once entertained, and who has done some very fine things; but who of late years has declined in public favour, and rather disappointed his admirers. This, however, is certainly a fine picture, carefully done—what may be styled a good comely portrait—not displaying any extraordinary genius. A Pope, in his pontifical splendour, hardly affords much opportunity for such display. Abd-el-Kader I should take to be a more tempting subject for an artist; and, accordingly, here we find the Emir, bearded and burmoused, a full-length portrait and a good likeness, by Tissier, a pupil of Scheffer and Delaroche, who has also painted General Count Goyon, the Emperor's Aide-de-Camp. Amongst theatrical portraits, the most noticeable is one of Rachel, by Mrs. O'Connell, a German by birth, notwithstanding her Liberman name. This is a very fair likeness of Rachel, as times go. The great tragedian is, I have no doubt, extremely difficult to paint—owing, perhaps, to her mobility of feature—for, out of the innumerable portraits I have seen of her, not one satisfied me as a perfect likeness. Some resemble her as she appears in particular characters; but of Rachel herself, as she looks when off the stage, I am unacquainted with an exact likeness. The artists always miss some point or other of her physiognomy. Also, by Mrs. O'Connell, is the portrait of an extremely smug little gentleman, with a small white hand, an insinuating countenance, and a whole cluster of crosses at his button-hole. This is M. Romieu, late Director of the Beaux-Arts. Dubufe has two charming portraits of ladies, besides that of the Empress; and every one, I am sure, will gaze long and admiringly on the sweet countenance which hangs on the left of Winterhalter's Florida.

A walk through the Miniature-room will conclude this letter. Miniature, like landscape, is a style in which the French are beaten out of the field by the English. Nevertheless, there are a few excellent French miniature-painters, even now that Madame de Mirbel, long the most celebrated amongst them, has left the scene. It appears to me that there are fewer miniatures than usual this year, and, indeed, more than one instance has come to my knowledge of exclusions of that class of portrait. Amongst the most remarkable exhibited are those of Madame Herbelin, who has sent, with two miniatures of ladies unknown, one of Isabe, the painter, now an extremely old man. Pommayrac, a native of the Spanish colony of Porto Rico, and a pupil of Madame de Mirbel, has obtained three rather interesting sitters—the Princess Mathilde, Queen Isabella, and the infant Princess of the Asturias. He is a nice miniature-painter, but is deficient in vigour. Maxime David, another of Madame de Mirbel's pupils, has three miniatures of Abd-el-Kader, under three different aspects—two profiles and a front face; inscribed below, "At Prayers," "The Sultan," "In Battle." The idea is quaint; but the varieties of expression are well defined, without exaggeration. I miss the charming miniatures usually contributed by Gaye, one of the most esteemed painters of this class in Paris, who exhibited, last year, an extraordinarily beautiful miniature copy of Correggio's celebrated "Marriage of St. Catherine." It was a masterpiece of its kind, and a work of singular patience and high finish. The painter's absence from this year's Exhibition is understood to arise from his having been long engaged on a similar copy of Ary Scheffer's beautiful picture of "Francesca di Rimini," sold, a short time since, at the auction of the late Duke of Orleans' Collection, and the engraving of which is well known in England.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—THE MINIATURES AND DRAWINGS.

THE rooms appropriated to miniatures and drawings will repay inspection, after the works of higher pretensions in the oil-colour line have been thoroughly reviewed. In miniatures, Thorburn and Sir W. Ross take precedence of all competitors, their respective merits being in the order in which we have named them. To the nicest delicacy of execution which we find in both these artists, Thorburn adds a grace and sentiment amounting almost to the poetic—worthy of a higher walk of art. His portrait of Lady Constance Grosvenor (738), the Countess of Airlie (790), and Mrs. Knatchbull (836), are especially beautiful. The group of the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Herbert and two of her children (825) is a perfect picture. Sir W. Ross is very successful in the portraits of Mrs. and Miss B. Cresswell (737 and 740), and Mrs. Lewis (777), and in the group of Lady Arthur Hervey and Children (753). C. Durham exhibits great painstaking, and a good appreciation of colour in some of his miniatures: that entitled "The Student" (664) and another of a Young Lady (689) being favourable examples of his talent. T. J. Gullick is successful in hitting off a likeness, *ex gr.* his "Sir Harry G. W. Smith" (674) and "Sir Fitzroy Kelly" (704).

Amongst other successful hands in this line, we remark S. B. Godbold, who exhibits four miniature and three water-colour portraits, all characterised by very good taste and undeniable power of execution: amongst the water-colour subjects is the "Portrait of a Lady" (982), very charming in expression; and "Portrait of Alexander Collier, son of the late Sir Francis Collier," in a midshipman's uniform, a very genuine performance. H. Weigall, jun., amongst other exhibits, has a drawing of the late Duke of Wellington (912), taken from sittings given in 1851. Mr. V. Bartholomew exhibits a clever portrait of "Miss Glyn," in the character of *Cleopatra*. J. Lawrence produces chalk portraits with a firm free hand, of which that of Professor W. Bowman, of King's College (783), is a creditable example.

Amongst the subject pieces in this line few are worthy of notice. G. Jones, R.A., has two very spirited sketches; one of "Elijah on Mount Horeb" (916), and the other illustrative of the passage in Daniel vii. 2, "And behold the four winds of the heaven strove upon the great sea." Mr. Dyce's large cartoon of "St. Peter" (931), intended for one of the frescoes to be painted in All Saints' Church, St. Marylebone, though rather hard in outline, is, upon the whole,

a fine performance. J. B. Aylmer has a good picture of the "Forum at Rome;" and S. Read a view of Walmer Castle, taken in September last, just at the moment before sunset; the flag still half-mast high, denoting the resting-place of England's greatest hero. There is a great deal of skilful treatment in this little picture, and a nice sentiment pervading it.

In the Architectural Room are two block models exhibited by Sir C. Barry; one (1050) of the design of the New Crystal Palace, as now in course of erection, on the summit of Sydenham hill. The other (1051) illustrative of suggestions offered to the directors of the Crystal Palace Company, for modifications of the design of the New Crystal Palace, having for their object to enhance the effect of the interior, and to vary the outline of the exterior, so as to harmonise the principles of the design with the materials and construction employed. The central dome is shown to be 120 feet in diameter, and 365 feet high to the top of the terminal on the lantern, or twenty feet wider and five feet higher than the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. The effect of the latter is certainly grand and imposing; but, probably the cost would be such as to deter the directors from its adoption. Mr. M. D. Wyatt exhibits (1139) a sketch for the arrangement of the interior of the Pompeian Rooms, now constructing in the New Crystal Palace, which will serve to give an idea of the various attractive features providing for the enjoyment of the public by the directors.

MR. MARTIN'S NEW PICTURE OF "THE LAST JUDGMENT."

Mr. Martin, the painter of "Belshazzar's Feast," "The Deluge," "The Fall of Nineveh," and other fine historical pictures, has just produced a work upon a more ambitious subject than any which he has hitherto attempted—a subject which long ago had put to the severest test the genius of a Michael Angelo, namely, that of "The Last Judgment."

Mr. Martin has treated his subject upon a very opposite principle to that observed in the grand fresco of Michael Angelo. He is not abstract and ideal, as the great Italian was; but seeks to realise *literatim* all the miraculous manifestations predicted, in reference to the Day of Judgment, in the various passages of Scripture; beginning from the Prophets, down to the Revelations. Thus, at the top of the picture, is pretended to be represented the Supreme Being—the glory emanating from whom illumines the whole of the heavenly scene; underneath, the Son of Man, with the Book of Life open; and, on either side, the Angel whose closed book contains the record of the actions of those upon whom judgment has been passed, and the Angel who reads the records of the actions of the just, who are being judged from the Book of Life. In front of these, the four-and-twenty Elders, in two rows; and, at their various posts, the Archangel, the Angels sounding the Last Trumpet to the four quarters of the earth, and the Avenging Angel hurling the bolts and fires from Heaven. On the left, in the distance, is the Celestial City, and the plains of Heaven, with the lakes and rivers of bliss; and the bowers of Heaven, into which are entering those saints who have received the white robes. Beneath is the holy city of Jerusalem, with processions of saints, martyrs, and worthies of various denominations—philanthropists, patriots, astronomers, poets, painters, &c.; several of which classes are represented by portraits of well-known characters. On the opposite side of the picture are the armies of Gog and Magog, "whose number is as the sand of the sea;" and, in the midst, the Valley of Jehosaphat, which has been given by the earthquake from end to end, thus separating the blessed from the accursed; and the "terminus to the railway (!)" by which are arriving the succours to the enemies of Christendom, who are besieging the Holy City. The earthquake having rent the valley in twain, the foremost train and the van of the hosts of Gog and Magog are impelled headlong down the yawning abyss." We here quote the words of the printed account; and have to add that they are strictly and simply descriptive, the train and cars of a railway of the ordinary make and shape being literally depicted; such is the latitude which the artist has allowed his fancy, we fear to the serious disparagement of the grander aspirations with which he set about designing his picture. In the foreground on the right are groups of accursed lawyers, Scribes, Pharisees, and other offenders against morality and Christian precepts, prostrate, and gnashing their teeth in torments. We have thus faintly described the multifarious contents of this picture—which, with many unquestionable errors of judgment in its treatment, displays a great deal of admirable power of execution—producing those wondrous and startling effects, which have distinguished all the artist's former productions. It is at present on view at Mr. McLean's, in the Haymarket; by whom an engraving of it will shortly be published.

MR. BAILEY'S MARBLE BUST OF THE QUEEN.

Mr. John Bailey, a young artist, has lately produced a marble bust of her Majesty, which is now on view at Mr. Hogarth's, in the Haymarket. Although we believe the artist has not had the advantage of a sitting, the likeness is indisputable; and there is at the same time noble idealism thrown into the character, which elevates it far above ordinary works of portraiture. The treatment, also, is tasteful and pleasing: the head is adorned with flowers, and at the back is a veil, which falls over the shoulders—the latter a hazardous attempt, but successfully carried out—the effect being that of lightness, in spite of the material. Upon the whole, the work is one which does great credit to the producer, and holds out fair promise for his future career.

THE VILLAGE PASTOR. By W. P. FRITH, R.A. Engraved by W. HOLL.

Messrs. Lloyd Brothers and Co. have just published a very fine engraving by Holl, of Frith's "Village Pastor," an admirable picture, full of life, and nature, and fine feeling; and, though soberer in character, well worthy to hang up as a companion to his "Old English Merry Making," which has become so widely known by the engravings of it issued by the London Art Union. This truly English painter has adopted the theme of one of the most truly English poets (need we mention the name of Oliver Goldsmith?) for his subject, and has charmingly realised the happy scene suggested by the following lines:—

The service past, around the pious man,
With ready zeal, each honest rustic ran;
Even children followed, with endearing wile,
And plucked his gown to share the good man's smile.

The scene is in the churchyard of a rural parish, "after morning service. The benevolent pastor of course forms the centre figure in the picture; around him are various groups of old and young, who seem to look up to him as the "common friend" and "oracle" of the whole village, and who variously manifest their feelings of respect, love, and admiration for his character and position. Old and young, the faces are all instinct with life, and full of character; the children especially being extremely happily treated. The general character of the subject is sunny and cheerful; but a touching little episode is introduced, which gives a sober tone to the *ensemble*, and sends the spectator from the scene with a whispered recollection that "in the midst of life we are in death." An aged mother, a widow, with an only daughter, upon whose thin features the mark of the destroyer is already placed, has yielded to the entreaties of the latter, and has brought her to church to hear the village pastor, in all probability, for the last time. The heat of the church has been too much for the feeble frame of the latter, and mother and daughter are resting upon a tombstone, to watch the pastor on his way from the church. The sentiment thrown into this little group is of the purest and most touching kind.

The engraving has been executed with admirable breadth and freedom, and at the same time with extreme minuteness of detail. It measures 36 in. by 28½ in.

THE "CUPID AND DOLPHIN," IN THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

The Athenæum, June 11, 1853.
Your correspondent, Mr. Donaldson, appears to have misapprehended the subject of the "Wounded Boy and Dolphin," by Raphael, now exhibited at Dublin. It appears from M. Passavant's "Life of Raphael," that the story is taken from Ælian; and, indeed, it was so stated by the President of the Royal Academy at the opening dinner this year. Ælian, amongst other stories of the affection borne by dolphins to the human race, tells one of a boy of Iasus, who was on terms of great friendship with a dolphin, which would carry him out to sea on his back. The boy one day wounded himself mortally with the dorsal spines of the fish, and the faithful dolphin carried him to shore and expired at his side. The people of the city erected a monument, and struck coins to commemorate the circumstance. This is, doubtless, the particular incident which Raphael had in view. It appears that there is a cast of the statue at Dresden. The original, which is mentioned in a letter of the statue, was traced to M. de Bréteuil, about 1768, and was supposed to have been since lost. I should be glad if any of your readers would furnish the subsequent history and pedigree of this interesting group.

I am, &c., Δ.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT TO COMMODORE VANDERBILT, AT SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON has of late years become celebrated for its hospitality. Its inhabitants seem to seize every opportunity for proffering a welcome to strangers from all parts of the world. The cosmopolitan position of the town, arising from its widely-extended communications with distant countries, and its rising importance as a port and packet-station, render public demonstrations almost necessary on the part of the authorities in the present competition for public advantages such as those enjoyed by Southampton. Accordingly, whenever a new steam-packet company locates itself at Southampton, or when one of the old-established ones renews a contract with the Admiralty, a banquet is sure to be given to inaugurate the event. The advent of a frigate from the United States, of a Turkish war-steamer, or the landing of a distinguished revolutionary exile in the shape of M. Kossuth, in like manner gives occasion for the display of enthusiasm and hospitality, and feasting and speech-making follow in profusion.

The town is proud of being "the most go-a-head place in the south of England"—and appears resolved to maintain the characteristic. Americans are sure of a hearty welcome here. The Government of the United States first fixed upon Southampton as its packet-station in the British Channel, and has established two lines of steam communication, from which the town, of course, derives material benefits: hence the reception accorded to the American frigate *St. Lawrence*. The arrival of Commodore Vanderbilt, in his great steam-yacht, is also considered an occasion demanding one of the Southampton fraternizations; and it was early determined to invite that gentleman and his family to an entertainment, in the shape of a *déjeuner*, to celebrate the event, on Monday afternoon, at the Royal Victoria Archery Rooms; the Mayor (Mr. Joseph Lancaster) presiding.

About 200 persons sat down, comprising the family of Commodore Vanderbilt, the captain and officers of the ship, Mr. Sheriff Carter (of London), Mr. Deputy Bannock (of London), the leading members of the Southampton Corporation, the principal tradesmen and other inhabitants of the town, with a large sprinkling of ladies, whose presence formed a most agreeable novelty in the proceedings. The room was decorated with flags of various nations, in which, of course, the national colours of England and America were predominant; and a first-rate quadrille-band occupied the orchestra, while a second band performed several popular airs on the green outside the rooms. The whole scene was of a very gratifying and complimentary character, and seemed to be much enjoyed by the American guests. In addition to the orchestra, a party of vocalists from London heightened the festivity of the afternoon. Neither the Lord Mayor of London nor any of the provincial chief magistrates could avail themselves of the invitation given them at the Mansion-house conference by the Mayor of Southampton, last week.

The customary loyal and national toasts were given from the chair, and drunk with all the honours; after which the health of "The President of the United States of America" was drunk with great enthusiasm, followed by the band playing "Hail, Columbia!" the whole company standing, and paying the same honours to the toast as they had previously done to the health of the Queen. The next toast, proposed by Mr. Alderman Laishley, was, "Her Majesty's Ministers and the Statesmen of England and America; may all their deliberations tend to promote the welfare of mankind and the civilisation of the world."

The Mayor then, in a brief complimentary address, proposed the toast of the evening, "Commodore Vanderbilt: may every happiness accrue to himself and family during his interesting voyage, and every success attend all his spirited enterprises." The gentleman in whose honour they were assembled that day was one of the merchant princes of America—a gentleman who owed his present high position entirely to his own industry and perseverance, and the extent of his knowledge of mankind. He had ever been an enemy to all monopolies—and that was the foundation of his great success. He was the largest steam-boat proprietor in the United States; and now, as a sort of frame to the picture, had brought his splendid yacht into the Southampton waters, to show what Americans could do in steam ship-building. His position in America was equal to that of any of the ducal houses in Great Britain.

The toast having been drunk with enthusiastic applause, Commodore Vanderbilt, who was very warmly received, returned thanks for the honours that had been awarded to him and his family in a few brief sentences, and called upon one of his sons-in-law (Mr. Clarke) to perform the duty more efficiently than he could.

Mr. Clarke, in an eloquent address, dwelt with great force on the common interests of England and America, and the deep debt of gratitude they (the children) owed to their parent nation.

Several other appropriate toasts were drunk and the company separated about half-past seven o'clock, highly delighted with the festivities of the occasion.

Previous to the conclusion of the proceedings, Commodore Vanderbilt invited the whole company to take a "trip" with him in the *North Star*, next day. Accordingly, on Tuesday, the Commodore with a large party of ladies and gentlemen on board, having made the circuit of the Isle of Wight, ran two or three times through the anchorage at Spithead, to give the company a good opportunity of seeing the fine squadron (*Duke of Wellington*, 131; *Ajax*, 60; *Dienheim*, 60; *Ilogue*, 58; *Edinburgh*, 58; *Sidon*, 22; *Odin*, 16) moored there. On first coming up to Spithead, Commodore Vanderbilt fired a royal salute, of which act of gratuitous courtesy no notice was taken until the Commodore and his guests must have landed at, or been near Southampton. But at six o'clock, preparations were made on the garrison battery to return the American gentleman's salute, which he fired about four o'clock.

Next week we shall engrave the *North Star*.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENCE ACROSS THE SEA.—Occasionally some accident occurs which reveals the composition of some of the colonial mails. Several months ago a sailing vessel was wrecked, and the contents of its mail-bag were brought to light, and were found to stand thus:—Letters, 780; newspapers, 3560. But this newspaper correspondence seems to increase vastly. A few weeks ago a vessel called the *Orestes*, met with an accident on its way to Australia, and its mail-bags were sent back to England, to be forwarded by another ship. Their contents consisted of 15,000 newspapers. There were no letters. Such was the simple statement, without comment. Who can say how many of these were mere newspaper letters, transmitted solely for the intelligence conveyed in the mere direction on the cover! And this intelligence is often varied ingeniously to embrace facts that pertain to business as well as affection. In some cases persons have seals, cut in glass for 2d., one bearing, for instance, the simple name "William," the other the words "All Well." These items are superadded, in wax, to the manuscript direction on the cover. Receipts of money and other facts are indicated frequently in a way more simple. A gentleman travelling in France, a few months since, received from his banker in England a remittance, which, in order to save the postage on a special letter, he was requested to acknowledge by sending an old newspaper, with an *e* added to the last letter of the banker's name. Thus Bilham would be written Bilhame, the final *e* communicating the fact that Mr. Kilham, in France, had received safely the £20 for which he had written. Thus, under the present high rates of postage on letters, the Post-office is swelling the bulk of the mail matter conveyed across the ocean by crowding into its bags and boxes tons of old newspapers, despatched for no earthly purpose, but to convey what may be expressed in the direction on the cover. Does not this fact plead for the establishment of an Ocean Penny Postage?

SANITARY PROPERTIES OF WOOL.—Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, has been the means of bringing to light a curious corroboration of the sanitary value of the ancient practice of anointing with oil. It appears, that the learned Professor, when recently visiting the manufacturing town of Galashiels, was casually informed that the workers in the wool-mill in that place were exempt from the attacks of consumption and scrofula. On inquiring of the medical men in the vicinity, the truth of the statement was confirmed, and it was then deemed expedient to pursue investigation on a broader scale. Communications were accordingly sent to physicians residing in Dunfermline, Alloa, Thillicoultry, Inverness, and other districts where wool-mills are in operation; and in the case of all, it was ascertained that similar immunity was enjoyed from the fatal diseases mentioned. It further appeared that, in some of the localities, scarlatina had been added to the list, and also that employment in the mills not only preserved health; but children of delicate constitutions were sent to the wool-workers for the express purpose of acquiring strength—a result in almost every instance attained.

MORE NUGGETS.—The great event of finding the monster nugget in Canadian Gully, Ballarat (weight 134 lb. 11 oz.) has been eclipsed by a more brilliant discovery, viz., the finding of two enormous masses of gold in quartz, weighing upwards of 176 lb. troy. These magnificent specimens of our mineral wealth weighed as follows:—Larger mass, 93 lb. 2 oz. 5 dwt.; smaller mass, 83 lb. 9 oz. 5 dwt.; total, 176 lb. 11 oz. 10 dwt.

"THE GOOD TIME COMING."—Drapers' assistants in the country towns of Ireland have become so scarce, that their salaries have risen from £20 and £40 per year, to £60 and £70. Large numbers of them have lately emigrated, and the demand for them in Dub in during the Exhibition has been very great.

Music.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The seventh concert was by command of her Majesty; but, owing to the anticipated arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the brother of Prince Albert, the subscribers were disappointed in the visit of the Queen. The programme, however, displayed the taste and judgment of the Royal and accomplished amateurs in the best light. There was the majestic and pathetic "Eroica" symphony of Beethoven, the reading of which by Costa is one of his most poetic "conductings;" and the "Leonora" overture by the same composer; besides the romantic "Der Freyschütz" overture of Weber, and the Shakspearian creation of Mendelssohn in the "Midsummer Night's Dream." The vocal portion of the scheme was rendered remarkable by the return to this country of the grandest singer of the age, the gifted Viardot, who is not only looking remarkably well, but whose voice was never in finer condition. The loftiness of style of this incomparable vocalist was developed in Handel's air, "Lascia ch' io pianga;" whilst in the animated duo from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," with Herr Formes, Viardot amply proved that she is the *Valentina par excellence*; and that, in lyric passion and declamation, she remains unrivalled. Miss Louisa Pyne was to have sung; but, being indisposed, Madame Castellan took her place in the graceful duettino, "Questa volta," with Gardoni, from Costa's "Don Carlos;" and in Righine's quartetto, "Gran Nume," with Viardot, Gardoni, and Formes. The part song, "Ye Spotted Snakes" (in the Mendelssohnian selection), was given by Miss Chambers and Madame Viardot—the former appearing for Miss Louisa Pyne, and making a very creditable début.

The eighth and last concert will be on the 27th inst.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

At the sixth meeting, on Tuesday, Herr Ferdinand Hiller, the founder and director of the "Rheinische Musikschule," at Cologne, and a composer and pianist who ranks high in France and Germany, performed in Beethoven's trio in D, Op. 70, and in a clever sonata Op. 47, of his own composition. Haydn's Quartet in B minor, No. 68, and Mendelssohn's Quartet in E flat, No. 5, were the other pieces—the executants being Vieuxtemps, Goffrie, Henry Blagrove, and Piatti.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

This has, indeed, been a formidable week for soirées and concerts. On Monday, at Exeter-hall (in addition to the performances at the Hanover-square Rooms), the celebrated Choral Union from Cologne gave a sacred concert, at which Herr Schneider, who, as an organist, holds the first place in Germany, performed on the organ.—Mrs. Arthur Stone, the vocalist, convened her friends at Willis's Rooms on Monday evening; and was supported by Mme. Anna Zerr, Signori Gardoni, Ciabatta, and Regondi; M. Jules Lefort, M. l'aque (violinist), Herr Kuhn, Herr Nabich (trombone), Herr Jansa, Mr. Aguilar, Mr. Apthomas, and Signor Zamboni.

The sister singers, the Misses McAlpine, assembled their supporters on Tuesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms; and were assisted by Madame Zerr, Miss Bassano, Messrs. Harrison, C. Cotton, Kiallmark, Goffrie, V. Collins, Piatti, G. Cox, Bennett Gilbert, and Signor Schira.

On Wednesday, the captivating pianiste, Mlle. Clauss, delighted a fashionable auditory at a *matinée*, at Willis's Rooms, playing works by Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Weber, Handel, and Sterndale Bennett, in such a style of commanding excellence as to indicate that she had thoroughly studied in all schools. With the superb vocalisation of Viardot, the melodious voice of Gardoni, and the clever speciality of Jules Lefort in French romances, the programme was of great interest. Mr. F. Mori was the accompanist.—Mr. F. Boddia, the barytone, had an evening concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday. His scheme included the talents of Madame Zerr, Mlle. Angri, Misses Birch, Poole, K. Fitzwilliam, Lascelles, E. Birch, Messent, and Dolby; Messrs. Sims Reeves, A. Pierre, Land, and Herr Pischek; Mrs. Thompson (piano); Hausmann, Regondi, Sobira, Piotti, and F. Mori.—Madame Verdavainne, the pianiste, gave a *matinée*, on Wednesday, at the Hanover Rooms, with the co-operation of Misses L. Pyne, Hermann; Herr Pischek, Boleyn Reeves (the harpist), Vieuxtemps, Hausmann, and Jacques Herz.—Miss Greenfield (the "Black Swan") mustered the musical emancipationists in great force at Exeter-hall on Wednesday night, and put in requisit on the abilities of Bottesini, Piatti, Valadarez, H. Distin, the band of the Orchestral Union, conducted by Mr. Mellon, Mrs. Thompson; Miss R. Bentley, Misses L. Pyne, Dolby, Stabbach, Ursula Barclay, Mlle. Favanti, Mrs. Wokle (formerly Miss Fanny Russell); Messrs. Sims Reeves, Brandt, Cotton, Signor Gardoni, and Herr Pischek; Mr. F. Stevens being the accompanist.

The Harmonic Union had a field day—or, rather a night attack—on Thursday, at Exeter-hall, by the performance of Mr. F. Mori's clever cantata, "Fridolin," and the music to Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," under the experienced directorship of Benedict; the vocalists being the Misses Pyne, Dolby, Freeman, and Ransford, Messrs. Sims Reeves and Weiss. M. Emile Prudent performed a pianoforte fantasia on this occasion.

Two tiny pupils of Mr. Pelzer, the Misses May, who play the pianoforte and concertina, ventured in the midst of the crash of orchestras and soloists, to present a *soirée musicale* on Wednesday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, and were sustained by Miss Fanny Rowland, Herr Klumpal, Hausmann, Witt, Cooper, and Mlle. Anne Pelzer.

Yesterday (Friday), Mr. Brinley Richards, the composer, gave his second performance of classical and modern pianoforte music; assisted by Piatti, Mr. W. Macfarren, Miss Messent, Gardoni, and Weiss. A novelty in this programme was Mr. Richards's arrangement of Welsh National Melodies, which were sung by a chorus.—M. Bilet—strengthened by Vieuxtemps, M. l'aque, and M. Prudent, Madame Greiffenhagen, Herr Reichart and Herr Brandt—had an afternoon sitting at his residence, in Charlotte-street.—Last night Mr. Suchet Champion, the tenor, congregated his admirers at the Music Hall, Store-street; his programme including the names of Mrs. A. Newton, Messrs. F. Rowland, L. Champion, Thirlwall, S. and C. Cole, Bassano, Madame Macfarren, Madame Sainville, Messrs. C. Cotton, Thirlwall, Haines, Signor Nappi, Miss Spratt, and Mr. F. Theues Stevens.—Signor and Madame F. Lablache had a *matinée* yesterday, at the Queen-Anne-street Rooms.

This morning will be the final concert of the Orchestral Union; and next week will be Benedict's monster concert, and that of the Choral Union, besides *matinées* and soirées of divers artists, native and foreign.—Albani has returned to England from America.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Professor Filopanti, late a member of the Constituent Roman Assembly, commenced on Monday a course of lectures on the secret traditions of Rome, in which he reasserted the historic claims of the early legends repudiated by Niebuhr. His first lecture assumed a free masonic sodality as the basis of his inductions, and dealt with the story of Ithra Sylvia. His two following lectures which are announced for delivery on next and subsequent Mondays, will embrace the story of Romulus and Remus, and other transactions down to that of Camillus. Each lecture concludes with a refutation of Niebuhr's specific objection. The lecturer's style is florid, and his delivery vivacious.

GLOVES AT FAIRS.—At Macclesfield, in Cheshire, a large glove was, perhaps, always suspended from the outside of the window of the Town-hall during the holding of a fair; and, as long as the glove was so suspended, every one was free from arrest within the township, and, I have heard, while going and returning to and from the fair. EDWARD HAWKINS.—At Free Mart, at Portsmouth, a glove used to be hung out of the Town-hall window, and no one could be arrested during the fortnight that the fair lasted. F. O. MARTIN.—Notes and Queries.

THE POWER OF PENCE.—About twelve months ago a bank for savings, or deposits of wages, was established by H. F. Barclay, Esq., for the benefit of the men and boys employed at the Gutta Serena Company's works. When the late calamitous fire occurred in this manufactory, about one hundred of the hands had upwards of £300 in their "bank," put by against a "rainy day."

FREEMASONRY IN CHINA.—A gentleman has arrived in this country from China, with an epergne and also a tea-service of silver plate, which were presented to him by the Freemasons in Canton and Hong-Kong respectively, as a mark of their special esteem and respect. The articles are inscribed with masonic emblems and his initials; and the epergne, with a statement of the cause of presentation by his brethren in that far distant part of the globe.

CHLOROFORM AND ETHER.—The use of the vapour from ether and chloroform combined, as a substitute for ordinary steam, was tried a few days ago at Marseilles, in a steamer belonging to M. du Trembley, the inventor of the system. The Prefect, General Carrelet, Senator, General Rostolan, and other distinguished persons, were on board. The steamer navigated for two hours with perfect success; and it was ascertained, beyond doubt, that the new force not only presents great economy, but has none of the inconveniences which were feared.—*French Paper.*

PARKS FOR EDINBURGH.—The Lord Provost stated at a meeting on Wednesday that forty acres belonging to the city at the Dean would be given up to the public as a park, for £240 a year; and that, if desired, forty acres more in the Meadows would also be given up, thus forming two splendid parks, one at the north, and one on the south side of the city. What with the East-Princes-street Gardens, the Carlton-hill, the King's Park, Salisbury Crags, and Arthur's Seat, there is no city in Britain better provided with places for recreation and exercise than Edinburgh.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The prize of one hundred guineas, offered by the Associate Institution, for the best essay on the Laws respecting the Protection of Women, has been awarded to Mr. James Edward Davis, barrister-at-law, of the Oxford Circuit.

A surgeon has been committed for trial at Aberdeen, on a charge of culpable homicide, by administering an overdose of dangerous medicine to a child, in consequence of which it died.

The number of emigrants arrived at New York from Europe, during the three days ending the 30th ult., was 9132.

A steam-packet communication is about to be established between Hamburg and Southampton.

The *Adelaide*, Capt. Tremaine, has arrived from South Australia, with 10,667 ounces of gold, valued at £163,000.

St. Petersburg letters mention the death of M. P. Ponomareff, one of the most eminent merchants of Russia, and well known in London. The deceased was of an advanced age, and has left a large fortune.

On Monday morning, many of the mackerel-boats at Yarmouth brought in from 1000 to 1800 mackerel each—the largest catch during the present season.

Dr. M'Hale, Archbishop of Tuam, is so far recovered as to be able to sit up for several hours each day.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered the construction of an electric telegraph between Odessa and St. Petersburg; and that the posting establishments on that road should be completely re-organised.

Owing to the discoveries of gold in Texas, it was supposed that emigration from the United States on a large scale would take place to the diggings. Several had proceeded there already.

In a shipyard, near Devonport, a pair of sawyers sawing through a piece of elm timber came to a bird's nest containing three eggs in a cavity in the centre.

Accounts from Panama state that the total amount of specie and bullion entered for transport there across the Isthmus during the four first months of the present year has been twenty-nine million dollars.

The King of Denmark has just been put in possession of the estates of the Duke d'Augustenburg, in the Duchy of Schleswig.

A couple of rabbits lately burrowed under the dog-kennel at Letham Grange, near Arbroath, and there, within an inch of the fox-hounds, brought up a hopeful family of fourteen.

A man was recently executed at Naples, who was proved to have been guilty of murdering twenty-nine persons, including his father and mother, and several others of his own family.

The Austrian police have recently made a fresh discovery of a depot of arms and ammunition at Milan.

A young man, named Ackerman, a native of Southampton, according to the latest papers, had been hung at San Francisco, along with two men, his accomplices in a murder. Ackerman and one of his companions smoked cigars on their way to the scaffold.

Several shocks of earthquake have been experienced of late at Ragusa—the strongest on the 23th ult.—accompanied by a loud detonation, terminating with a violent upheaving motion. The inhabitants left their houses, and bivouacked in the fields.

The preamble of the Boston and Midland Counties Railway was declared proved on Monday last by a select committee of the House of Commons.

Jesse Hutchinson, the eldest of the Hutchinson family, so famed as vocalist, died on the 17th of May, at a water-cure establishment near New York.

The balance-sheet of the Literary Guild has been published, and shows a sum of £3790 16s. 11d. to its credit.

The agricultural reports from Ireland are cheering and satisfactory in the extreme. The late rains have been of immense advantage, and hopes of an early and abundant hay harvest are revived.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby and suite arrived at Bonn on the 8th inst., en route on a tour in the states of Germany and Italy.

An iceberg, estimated at three miles in circumference, and 300 feet high, was seen by the ship *Anglesea*, in her recent voyage from Australia, as she rounded Cape Horn.

The sum of £4000 has been left by a gentleman of Southampton to that town, for the purpose of providing for a larger and better cultivation there of "natural history, physical science, and classical literature."

The singular phenomenon of the "instantaneous" blossoming of flowers has been exhibited at Brompton. Roses and geraniums placed in mould had a liquid composition poured on them, and blossomed in ten or fifteen minutes.

At the great horse fair recently held at Oldenburg, 4000 horses were purchased by agents of the French Government.

A Parliamentary return states, that in England and Wales there are 46,114 schools; of which 15,584 are public, and 30,530 private. The scholars in the public schools number 1,417,300, and in the private schools 727,077. There are 23,498 Sunday-schools, and 2,407,409 scholars.

An Irish witness before the recent Clare Election Committee, having said he had been "all day canvassing," was directed to "define" canvassing, which he did thus:—"To try to induce and force the voters to vote for Conry O'Brien, and, if they would not, to give them drink till they could not vote at all."

The committee which has been sitting for the last seven days on the Great London Drainage Bill, have declared the preamble not proved, and the bill is consequently lost.

The yellow fever, at St. Thomas's, in the West Indies, was, at the end of May, fatally prevalent. A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced on the 24th ult.

The first mixed Portuguese and English jury has met at Oporto under the treaty of 1842, and convicted the editor of the *National* of a libellous paragraph against Mr. Shore, one of the most respected British merchants established at Lisbon.

Mr. Harmer, many years a member of the Court of Aldermen, died on Saturday last, at a friend's house at Cricklewood, in Middlesex, after a few weeks' illness.

The *Gipsy King*, Dundee clipper, 1100 tons, Capt. Fitzroy, was off the Start on Wednesday morning. She was 38 days from Adelaide, and brings 25 passengers, with nearly half a ton of gold.

A brutal murder was committed at Glasgow early on Sunday morning: two men were enticed into a low house, drugged, and one of them was thrown out of the third story window and killed on the spot. The offenders are in custody.

The robberies at Ascot Races were much less this year than usual. Only three watches were stolen; but one of these was from Captain Labalmondière, of the police!

The Rev. H. R. Poole Sandford, B.A., has been appointed an assistant-inspector of schools.

On Monday last eight members of the St. James's Society, at Ealing, Middlesex, succeeded in ringing, on the bells of Christ Church, a true peal of Grandire Triples. The peal was rung in three hours.

A Russian ukase has been published in Poland, prohibiting the Jewish women there from wearing false hair. Several infringements of the law have already been punished.

A post-office has been formed at the Camp at Chobham: there are to be two deliveries and despatches daily. All letters should be addressed "The Camp, Chertsey."

The Common Council of Brussels has voted 50,000f. for the fêtes to be given in that city on the marriage of the Duke de Brabant and the Archduchess Maria Henrietta.

Eleven new petitions were filed in the Encumbered Estates Court last week, and the payments to claimants amounted to £64,330.

King Maximilian of Bavaria arrived at Florence on the 4th from Rome.

The deliveries of tea in London were large again last week, though not equal to those of the preceding week, being 1,708,255 lb.

The Belgian journals announce the death of Madame Van de Weyer, mother of the Belgian Ambassador at London. She was seventy-three years of age.

In its sitting of the 9th, the Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies passed the bill for the concession of the Turin to Pignerol Railway to Messrs. Edward Pickering and Co.

The Society of Arts have just awarded a medal to Mr. Toynbee, F.R.S., Aural Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, for his invention of an artificial *membranum tympani* (drum of the ear) in cases of deafness dependent upon perforation or destruction of the natural organ.

The authorities of St. John's College, Cambridge, have determined to add to the number of their assistant tutors.

A cargo of Barbadoes sugar reached Dublin last week in a Prussian vessel. This is the first arrival of a foreign ship from a British colony at that port.

In the year ended the 5th January last there were 9,669,605 gallons of spirits imported into this country. The quantity retained for home consumption was 4,872,118 gallons. On the 5th January the quantity under bond was 8,474,674 gallons. There were 6,793,304 gallons of wine imported. Duty was paid on 6,614,679 gallons. For home consumption, 6,346,061 gallons were retained in the year.



EXECUTION OF THE ASSIN CHIEFS, GABRIEL AND CHIBOO.

THREATENED WAR ON THE GOLD COAST, WITH THE ASHANTEES, AND EXECUTION OF ASSIN CHIEFS.

By the African Steam Navigation Company's Mail-packet *Forerunner*, we have received intelligence that by the promptitude and firmness of Major Hill, the energetic Governor of the Gold Coast, a serious war with one of the most civilised and belligerent nations in Africa (the same which, in 1825, defeated and killed Governor M'Carthy), has been averted.

When the *Forerunner* arrived at Cape Coast Castle, on her outward voyage, the Governor and troops had left the fort to settle a dispute with the King of Ashantee, and had encamped near Dungua in the face of an army amounting to upwards of 20,000 men; the English, with their allies, being 16,000.

The particulars of the dispute are as follows:—At the close of the last Ashantee war two Assin tribes (tributaries to the Ashantees), preferring the mild rule of the English to the despotic one of their own King, came over the boundary river Prat, and claimed British protection, which was granted them. Since then, the King has been making repeated attempts to induce them to return, but without success. At length he bribed the two chiefs, Gabriel and Chiboo, with 300 oz. of gold to bring their followers over. The chiefs spent the gold, but were so far from being able to fulfil their engagement that, on the people discovering what was going on, they informed Major Hill of the circumstance; and, on a party of Ashantees coming into the British territory to assist the chiefs, the Assins rose and took many of them prisoners. Major Hill immediately seized the two chiefs and imprisoned them in the castle, and then marched out to the assistance of our allies, calling on the Fantees and other tribes under our protection to assist against the common enemy who had now

about 8000 men in our territories, supported by about 12,000 others a few days' march in the rear, who threatened to release the prisoners from the castle. The Fantees cheerfully responded to the call, and Major Hill soon found himself in the field with an army of 23,000 men, and he had three men-of-war—the *Britomart*, the *Polyphemus*, and the *Spy*—off the town. He then assembled a public court in the camp (about two days' march from the town) for the trial of the two traitor chiefs. It was composed of thirteen of the principal chiefs under British protection. The prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced to be beheaded—it being their second offence; which sentence was carried into execution on the 18th of April, in front of the camp, some of the Ashantees being allowed to be present.

The execution took place just outside the town of Dungua, where they were tried. The open space had been cleared, in case of the advance of the Ashantees. We have been favoured with a spirited sketch of the scene of the execution, by Commander Heseltine, of H.B.M.'s ship *Britomart*, who was present on duty. After the execution, Major Hill sent word to the Ashantees, that, unless they quitted the British territory in twenty-four hours, he would attack them. They retreated; and, on communication being had with the Ashantee King, he found it convenient to disown the whole affair, and to declare that the army marched into British territories without his sanction, and that he had no war palaver whatever with the English.

The small poll-tax, which the Governor has lately imposed on the inhabitants, in return for British protection, is so far from being unpopular, that on the first call it was paid with enthusiasm. This tax, although individually trifling in amount, will probably not only render the colony self-supporting, but leave a surplus in the Governor's hands, to enable him to prosecute the various useful public works—such as new roads, waterworks, &c.—that he is undertaking.

The *Britomart* left Cape Coast Castle on a cruise after the settlement of the disturbances.

When the *Forerunner* left Cape Coast Castle, on May 3, all was peaceable.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

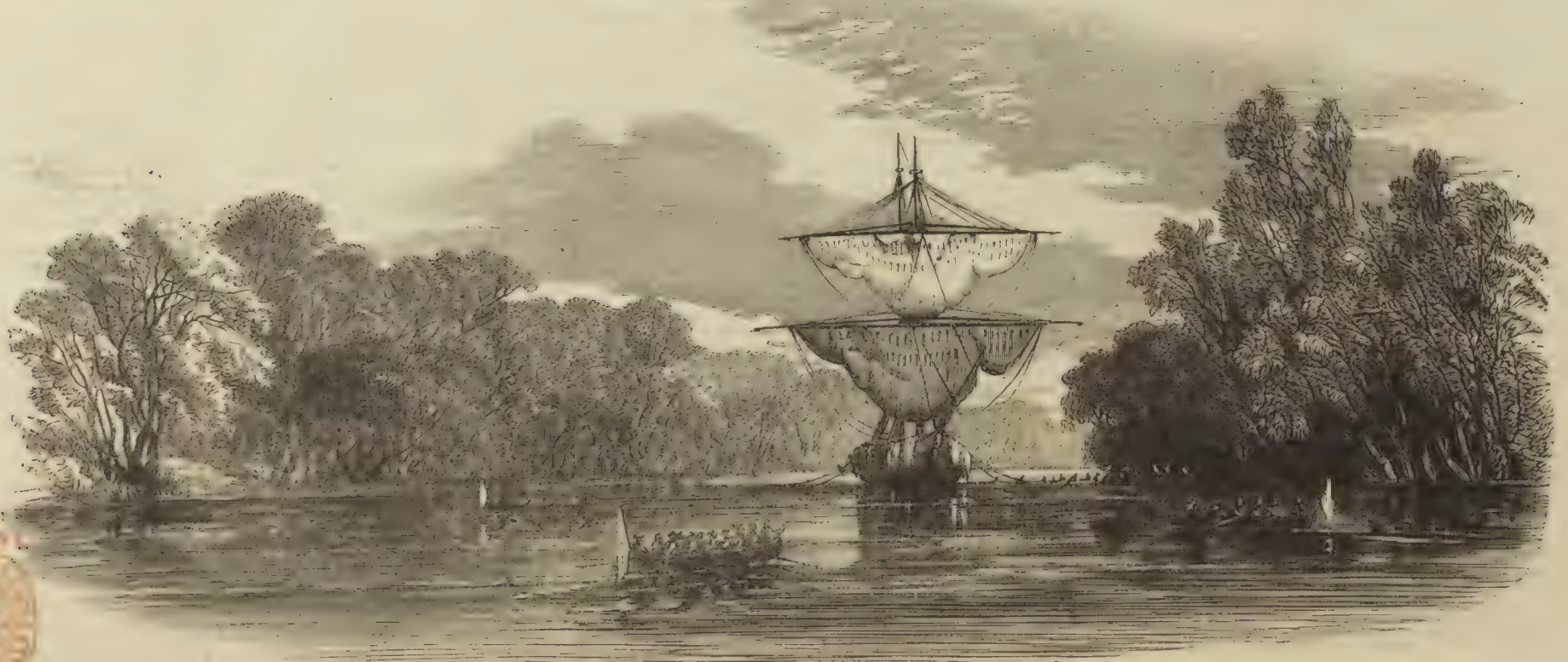
FROM intelligence lately received by the African Steam Navigation Company's Mail-packet *Forerunner*, we learn that slaving had again commenced on the African coast, and, in one or two instances, captures had followed; one of which a Correspondent has sketched for our Journal.

It appears that Governor Kennedy had not only succeeded in putting a stop to a system that seems to have long prevailed at Sierra Leone of selling children out of the colony to the people on the banks of the river, but has recovered above seventy of them from the chiefs, and is still actively prosecuting further inquiries in that direction. In doing this he obtained information that two suspected vessels in the river Pongas were being prepared for slaves; and he sent information by the *Pluto* to the senior officer (Captain Seymour, of the *Mesfly*), who directed Captain Reed, of the *Linnet*, which was blockading that river, to send his boats up and examine, and they succeeded in capturing two fine vessels fully equipped.

Our Correspondent's sketch shows the capture effected by the *Linnet* on the 30th of April, about twenty miles up the river Pongas; the vessel, with sails loosed, was a handsome brigantine, of about 250 tons, the other a schooner of about 100. The brigantine was taken entirely by surprise; but the crew leaped overboard, and, with the exception of two, escaped. The schooner was found deserted; and, as she was not taken until three hours after the brigantine, her crew, in all probability, upon hearing of the capture, left her. Both vessels were got down the river, and, at the date of our Correspondent's letter, were at Sierra Leone, awaiting adjudication.

The scene of the capture is picturesque. The banks of the river are covered thickly with mangrove trees; and sails and brambles were spread over the sides of the brigantine, to protect them from the sun.

By the *Forerunner* mail we also learn that Captain Seymour, finding that the King of the Medina River, which communicates with the Pongas, was not keeping the treaty which had been formed for the suppression of the Slave-trade, personally undertook an expedition up that river, and had some difficulty in making him understand that a treaty made with his father was still binding on him and his people.



CAPTURE OF AN AFRICAN SLAVER, BY H.M.S. "LINNET," IN THE RIVER PONGAS.



THE SOCIAL CABMAN, WHO DOESN'T MIND GOING TWO OR THREE MILES OUT OF HIS WAY TO OBLIGE A FRIEND, EVEN WHEN HIS FARE IS IN A HURRY TO CATCH THE TRAIN.

THE NEW REVOLUTION IN CABS.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY PHIZ.

It is difficult to say what the new Revolution in Cabs will effect. Most revolutions have been brought round by vehicles. It would seem as if the advancement or retardment of a commonwealth depended upon a wheel of some sort. Was not the Revolution of July—and we applaud ourselves for our excessive moderation in only mentioning one French revolution out of so many—principally caused and aided by the omnibuses and cabs being upset in the middle of the street, and so forming an immense impediment, which was called a “barricade”? These impediments have existed in the streets of London no less than in those of Paris. They have so impeded all public progress, that it seemed almost the height of impossibility ever to get over them. A barricade of this description has lately existed in all our thoroughfares, composed of hackney-coaches and cabs. There is this difference, however, between a French and an English revolution: whereas the former consisted in throwing up obstacles in the streets, the object and fight of the latter has been to clear them away as effectually as we could. A French Revolution lowers every kind of public vehicle; whereas it is the wise object of an English revolution to elevate them, and to put them on a much higher stand than before—the stand, in this instance, being a cab-stand.

The last revolution of this kind has been carried, in the most heroic manner, by that able champion, Mr. Fitzroy. To him is the public indebted for having been the first to mount this English barricade, which had driven back with fear so many stout legislative hearts. Success has followed every step he has hitherto taken; and there is but little doubt that he will be able to jump over all the difficulties that still lie before him in the execution of his task. He has already cleared the barricade there was in front of the House of Commons—and this in spite of Sir Robert Harry Inglis, and other determined advocates of the *ancien régime* of slow coaches, who stood forward in the front of the cab-ranks to oppose him. There remains to surmount but one little barricade, composed of one of the smallest stages, before the House of Lords, and the victory is his. Mr. Fitzroy will be the Washington, the Lafayette, the Cavaignac, the Lamartine of our great and glorious revolution of 1853. The tyranny of Cabdom is no longer to exist!

And it was high time that this tyranny should be put an end to. Never was a tyranny more hated, and yet more patiently submitted to! A cabman was supposed to be the servant of the public, and yet he was every one's master. He could do what he liked, and take his own time in doing it. His word was law—and it was the only law he recognised, or chose to obey. It was useless to dispute his authority. The absurd attempt was only loss of time and of temper; for object, remonstrate, kick, threaten as you would, you only got laughter, or abuse in return, and were compelled to give way in the long run. He exercised more power in the City than the Lord Mayor, and enjoyed more prerogatives in the metropolis than the Queen herself. He could demand a toll for every bundle, every bag, or band-box that went through his hands; for his fingers were the monopoly of a turnpike that made everything pay that passed through them. He could levy taxes all day long, and had the power of exacting monstrous fines from foreigners the very moment they landed. The boasted truth of any one being free the instant he touched English ground was a mockery when that truth was read through one of the dirty windows of a cab. When once an exile or a refugee surrendered his person into a cabman's keeping, he was as much a slave as if he were pining in a dungeon in his own despotic country. The cabman could carry him where he pleased, and would not liberate

him until the poor prisoner had paid the exorbitant ransom he demanded. His power was absolute. His vehicle was a Juggernaut's car, that rode triumphantly over the necks of everybody. He was a tyrant who, seated on his box as on a throne, with the whip as a sceptre in his hand, had unquestionably the whip-hand of all his subjects. Talk of an American slave-owner: an English cabman had more slaves that trembled at his slightest word, than the wealthiest merchant at New Orleans—slaves that he could whip and drive about exactly as he pleased. Talk of the oppressions recorded in “Uncle Tom's Cabin!” what would they be by the side of those which have been unrecorded of “John Bull's Cab-in!” The tyrant, however, will shortly be dethroned; and it will be curious to speculate what will be his demeanour when he is brought under the control of his former victims. Will he be meek and submissive, and not pull his neck too violently against the yoke which he has been in the habit of placing round the necks of others? What



THE PARTICULARLY POLITE CABMAN, WHO LEAVES THE FARE “ENTIRELY TO HER LADYSHIP'S HONOUR.”

will be the nature of the strange metamorphosis that must take place for better—for it cannot well be for worse—in his hard tyrannizing nature? Will he be civil and gentle, so that an unprotected female can speak to him without wishing that a policeman was near her? Will he, as before, pick up a dog-fancier-looking friend on the journey, so that he may beguile with pleasant conversation and the exchange of sundry short pipes, the long journey that he is extending from one mile into six, with the full intention of asking of the old lady inside five-and-twopence for an eightpenny fare? Will he be prepared with the same prompt answer, when questioned as to the strange growth of the distance, and declare that it was necessary for him, in consequence “of the streets being up,” to go round by the Regent's-park, in order to get to Baker-street from Gower-street? Will he still avail himself of the many openings for extortion which the Commissioners of Sewers have, for years past, kindly given him; and, as often as a street has been ripped up, go out of his way purposely to pick a dirty shilling or two out of it? These are questions which only Com-



STRIKING ATTITUDE OF A BRITISH CABMAN WHEN TOLD BY A FRIEND “THOU HAST OVERCHARGED ME.”

missioner Mayne and the experience of a few months can satisfactorily fill up.

In the meantime let us hope for the best, and look forward eagerly to the beneficent, christianising results that civilisation generally endows the world with when she has to operate upon the hearts of men who are not perfectly irreclaimable. And we do not think that a cabman is beyond the grace of reformation. The cabman who, the other day, took back the bag containing 1000 sovereigns, which he had found in his cab, is a noble proof to the contrary. No! we will not believe that the cabman, much as he has been abused (only he has never received one billionth part of the abuse he has given), is wholly lost. There must be some good in him, and that good will expand until (providing the public do not take an ungenerous advantage of the liberty they have lately gained, and refrain from tyrannising, in their turn, over those who so recently tyrannised over them) the cabman will gradually grow into a superior and valuable member of society, anxious to do good in his calling, and driving his carefully-kept vehicle as if it were a small chariot of the sun that, every turn it took, cast light, brilliance, and comfort around it. As viewed, in his beautiful new suit of clothes and morals, suppose we draw an imaginary portrait of

THE CABMAN—Improved and corrected, as it is hoped, thanks to Mr. Fitzroy, he shortly will be.—He sits on his box as proud as any Queen's coachman. With a flower in his button-hole, and a smile of content upon his cheek, he holds in his hand a small book, which he is studying with a zeal worthy of an honest critic. Is it a song-book? No. It is “Mogg's 50,000 Cab-fares.” But, see, a lady calls him. How readily he answers the call, as though he were a bar-rister being called to the bar. He has no necessity to put on his gloves, for they are already on his hands. Now, observe how well he applies the knowledge that, in his idle moments, he has been acquiring! When asked his fare, there is no hesitation in his voice or manner. He knows the precise sum, and, in his honesty, that has been well-tryed at other places than the Old Bailey, he asks for no more, as he wishes for no more. He lifts up the children as tenderly as if they were his own. He hands in the bird-cage, also, and the large bundle, and the baby, and the bag of biscuits; and drives off at a pace not sufficient to frighten the child, nor to send the mother to sleep; but ambles happily along, as if the church was before him, and his young bride was inside. He does not go out of his way to increase the fare. He knows but one path, the straight path of duty, and for no inducement will he travel upon any other. An open drain to him is not a trap to catch an extra sixpence. A sewer has no charms for him, as his innate sense of right would scorn to make that fare which was foul, as much as it would shrink from making the foul fare. He is always well supplied with change; and, supposing he is deficient of fourpence, he would sooner forego the difference himself than go into the public-house to get it. He never fights, for he holds the check-string over his temper so tightly, as to prevent him using his hands in any other way than to guide his passions, and to pull himself up suddenly, when he finds they are likely to run away with him. On the same principle he never drinks. Tempt him with cakes, if you will; offer him a glass of milk, if you like. You may bribe him with an orange, perhaps; but as for drink in any other form save water, or ginger-beer, he would turn from it as he would from a sovereign that had been given him by mistake for a shilling; he is consequently free from all danger of knocking his cab against a lamp-post, or of mistaking the pavement for the middle of the road. Neither is he guilty of that foolish exhibition of extra over-politeness that a cabman puts on when he wishes to disguise the filthy state he is in—which over-politeness, from the fact of its



THE ARISTOCRATIC CABMAN, WHO “NEVER HEARD OF A GENT WISHING TO RIDE IN A ‘HANSOM’ FOR SIXPENCE A MILE. THE THING CAN'T BE DONE.”



THE CHIVALROUS CABMAN, WHO ALWAYS ACTS UPON THE PRINCIPLE THAT “NONE BUT THE BRAVE DESERVE THE FARE.”

rarity, is the very first thing to betray him. However, he has a feeling of tender pity for the poor wretched man who does drink; it moves him to compassion to see a fellow-creature putting his lips to that which destroys him, kissing the poisonous glass, as it seems to him, with the kiss of death. So, in his compassion, he only takes him in his cab by way of protection. He never, by any accident, takes advantage of his helplessness; no drunken man would be a sixpence the poorer for being entrusted to his care. There is no necessity to take his number. It is a moral charge, for which he is well repaid, by quietly slipping a few Temperance Tracts into the drunken man's hat, or pocket, previous to lifting him into his hall passage. It is the same if he drives a Hansom. He doesn't presume upon that position. He charges no more than if he was in front instead of behind the cab. He does not acknowledge the broad line of demarcation which these aristocrats of the whip draw between the four-wheeled cabs and those that run only upon two. So, if he is asked to drive to a spot beyond the limits of civilisation (for these great kings are in the habitual conceit of declaring the "boundary of civilisation" to be "the last cab-stand where it is possible to get a Hansom"), he does not object to take them, but tells them to "jump in" as cheerfully as if he was going to drive them up and down St. James's-street all day long. He refrains from giving himself all the lordly airs and whiskers that Hansom cabmen generally indulge in; and it is a great question whether, when a kind legislature really reduces the fare to sixpence a mile, he would not, in his sensitive morality, take a fare like that sooner than refuse it. To a policeman, he behaves more like a chivalrous friend than a rankorous enemy. He respects him, calls him "Sir," touches his hat with his finger when spoken to, and would no more think of what is vulgarly called "chaffing" him than he would of feeding his spirited steed upon the same dry material. His cab is always kept clean; not a broken window to be found in it; the window-frames never creak, or refuse to act; the door does not fly open at unexpected moments; the cushions are something better than an old mattress; and you will find clean straw in it regularly every day. Cleanliness is his weakness; and, when not studying "Mogg's Fares," you will always see him washing or rubbing, brushing and scrubbing away at the brass-work, or something belonging to his cab. And in his own appearance he is equally particular; and he keeps a silk umbrella to hold over a lady when it happens to be raining. In all money transactions the scales in the Bank of England are not more true than he is. Leave your pocket-book behind you, you need not be in the least alarmed, even though you hadn't got the numbers of the bank-notes with which its fat sides are lined. He is so honest that if he took a threepenny bit more than his fare, he would send it the following day as "conscience money" to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or else drop it into the plate at the next charity sermon. England has every reason to be proud of such a Cabman, for he is a man who would adorn any railway-station, and be an honour to any rank in society. HORACE MAYHEW.

The following letter has appeared in the *Times*:-

"Perhaps you may deem the following account worthy of insertion in your valuable columns, as showing the shameful way in which cabmen endeavour to extract money from foreigners. A gentleman of my acquaintance on passing Eustace-square station, observed two Frenchmen and a lady, from whom, to all appearances, a cabman was endeavouring to obtain money. Seeing that the Frenchmen, who could not speak a word of English, appeared in some trouble, my friend accosted them in their vernacular, and was informed by them that they had paid the man fourteen shillings for bringing them from the Custom-house, and would have given him three shillings more (which he asked) had they more English money. The cabman, on being asked whether this was true, said it was; and, of course, was severely rebuked by my friend, who made him return the money he had received, minus 3s. 6d., his proper fare. Apologising for thus troubling you, I am, sir, your obedient servant, W. F.—Lombard-street, City, June 9."

Science.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

ENGRAVING ON STEEL BY THE AGENCY OF THE SOLAR RAYS.

We lately noticed specimens which have been produced by Mr. Henry Fox Talbot, and widely circulated, of impressions from steel plates, which had been etched by a simple chemical operation, after the picture of an object had been impressed on its surface by a photographic process. The importance which attaches to this very interesting invention, and the fact that, at the same time, specimens from lithographic stones and steel plates have been produced on the Continent, induces us to return to the subject.

Joseph-Nicéphore Niepce, when resident at Kew, in 1827, produced what he called "Heliographs" upon resinous surfaces; and many of the specimens which he exhibited at the Royal Society are described as being in the state of advanced etchings. His nephew, M. Niepce de Saint-Victor has taken up the process of his uncle, Nicéphore-Niepce, and produced by it some very promising results. The process consists in spreading over the steel plate some bitumen of Judea dissolved in essential oil of lavender. This composition is spread uniformly over the surface of the plate, and a moderate degree of heat applied, until the surface becomes hard. The plate, thus prepared, is carefully preserved from the light, and from moisture. Upon this plate is applied a photographic proof, obtained in the camera upon albuminised glass, or waxed paper. It is exposed to light during a longer or shorter time, according to the nature of the picture to be reproduced, and the intensity of the sunshine. The operation is never a very long one; for, with a good proof, a quarter of an hour's exposure to sunshine, or an hour in diffused light, suffices. A prolonged exposure must be avoided, for, in case the image becomes visible before the process of development, the picture is much injured.

The action is this. The solar rays render all resins which have been exposed to their influence more soluble than such as have been kept in shade; consequently the resin may be dissolved off from some parts of the plate before the solvent begins to attack the screened portion. The solvent employed by M. Niepce is three parts of rectified oil of naphtha dissolved in one part of benzole, prepared by Colas. The plate must be attentively watched during the process, and the moment the picture is well developed, it must be carefully exposed to the action of a jet of water, to remove the solvent. When the drops of water are dried off from the plate, the heliographic operations are finished. M. Lemaitre, who has undertaken the etching processes, employs a mixture of—

Nitric acid	1 part.
Distilled water	8 parts.
Alcohol	2 parts.

This acts very promptly upon the steel; it is not, therefore, allowed to remain long upon it. After a minute or two it is thrown off, the plate well washed, and then, if necessary, the acid is again applied. Thus, the resin protecting parts of the plate, we are enabled to produce, with care, an etching to any depth. Eventually, the whole of the resin is removed, and the steel plate, employed for printing in the ordinary manner. The result thus obtained has the character of an aqua-tint engraving, wanting, however, the half-tones. At present, the impressions obtained are of a very imperfect character; and it is not easy to understand by what method it will be possible, by the heliographic process of M. Niepce, or the process of Mr. Fox Talbot, to obtain that gradation of tint which gives so great a charm to an engraving—and without which the imitation of nature is necessarily imperfect. Where the plate is left bare the acid acts freely; but where the plate is protected by the slightest film, either of resin or gelatine, the etching process is stopped, consequently the high lights and deep shadows are alone given.

A far more important process than either of those which are now dividing public attention was introduced by Mr. Grove, about twelve years since; but, from some cause, unaccountably neglected. In August 17th, 1841, Mr. Grove communicated to the London Electrical Society a paper "On a Voltaic Process for Etching Daguerreotype Plates." Being desirous of drawing attention again to the importance of this process, we give the abstract as it appears in the "Philosophical Magazine" for September, 1841.

This discovery enables us to multiply, in a durable material, the fleeting and delicate traces of a Daguerreotype. The plate to be etched is made a positive electrode, in an electrolyte of dilute hydrochloric acid, and the action is continued for a few seconds. Several prints obtained from plates thus prepared were placed before the Society, and were much admired as specimens of what may be done when the art has been further carried out. The author states that these prints are not so true to nature as the original picture, because, in order to etch deep enough to receive the printing-ink, some of the fine lines will blend. This will not, practi-

cally, be an objection to the process, because no lines are lost, except those which, if present, could not be appreciated.

One very important application of the art is to etch very delicately a picture, and to take from this perfect etching electrotype copies. These are so true that the author actually read on one, by microscopic aid, five lines of an inscription, on a surface 1-10th by 6-100th of an inch. I transmit with this paper some specimens of engravings of the etched plates, and of electrotype plates taken from them; and, in conclusion, would call attention to the remarkable instance which these offer of the effects of the imponderable upon the ponderable. Thus, instead of a plate being inscribed, as being "drawn by Landseer and engraved by Cousins," it would be "drawn by Light and engraved by Electricity."

About the same time, several attempts were made to engrave the Daguerreotype plates by chemical agency—the process of M. Fizeau, which was carried out to some extent by M. Claudet, being the most successful. It appears necessary, when the efforts of experimentalists are directed towards a process which, howsoever promising it may be, presents many serious difficulties, to point attention to a form of manipulation by which effects have been produced far superior to any other: such was the process of Mr. Grove, availing himself of the agency of voltaic electricity. The mode of preparing lithographic stones is similar to that already described as being employed for steel plates: the resin being removed, the stone is treated in the ordinary manner.

Literature.

MEMORIALS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF CHARLES JAMES FOX. Edited by Lord JOHN RUSSELL. Two volumes. Bentley.

It is an important fact—which we are justified, we think, in announcing to the public, and especially to that preponderating and immense majority of educated Englishmen who are interested in the career, and proud of the fame of Charles James Fox—that this editorial labour of Lord John Russell's is not, as they might naturally conceive, a practical joke. Internal evidence, indeed, could guide the critic to no other conclusion. But some closely relevant facts, extrinsic to the composition itself, teach us differently. Lord John Russell had a better right than most persons living, to have superintended the publication of Charles James Fox's memorials. To this we would accede; but not to a conclusion which his Lordship seems to have derived from that principle, the conclusion that it is better that a work of this nature should be edited badly by himself than edited well by anybody else. Fox was the leader of the party of which Lord John is leader now. It would, therefore, not be incongruous with what the Germans call "æsthetical propriety" that Lord John should have control over the biography of the great man who transmitted to him a political trust that has been rather calamitously managed, a talent that has not been multiplied; and that the mission and the labours which feeble statesmanship was destined to inherit, historical ability, at least, and commemorative zeal should adorn and immortalize. Lord John Russell would be the right man, if he had exerted the necessary zeal; and he is, perhaps, the only man who, being engaged on the task, would have displayed such a want of that quality. Nothing, in the abstract, could be more fit than the Whig Chief's last selection of a literary subject, if that noble personage himself showed the faintest sense of the responsibility which is inseparably connected with his voluntary labour. Labour, indeed, we cannot continue to designate his share in the rudest, hastiest, and most defective of compilations. The manner of pitching these clumsily-arranged and ill-selected fragments of papers before the public, is an insult to the taste and good sense of the community; and it is a worse insult to the memory of Fox. To any one who wished to write a becoming history of Fox, the materials contained in this work, and other materials besides, were already accessible. That portion of them which is new was, we repeat, accessible already; and the new portion is much, much smaller than the confiding reader might imagine. Unpublished, these materials could have availed, quite as fully as they can now, towards a befitting biography; published, they but encumber the place of it with a disgraceful substitute, which may deter the workman while it supplies not his work. It is as editor of the papers of celebrated men that the feeble writer of "Don Carlos" and of the "Nun of Arrouca" makes his worst figure in literature. His "Moore" was bad enough; but what could have induced Lord John to undertake on such a plan, and send forth in such a form, this book about Charles Fox, it is hard to divine. The effect of the work will be, for the present, to delay and block aside, and at no future time will it be to facilitate, a worthy history of the mighty leader of the Liberals of England—of that great man who, breaking out of the trammels of a prejudiced circle and an oligarchical training, so bore himself amid popular defeats as greatly to hasten the day of the people's crowning victory—who, long before the commonalty had the ampler franchise by which they hold a legal power and right to be represented, represented them unbidden, spoke the feelings of voiceless masses, presaged the future, made his appeal to it, and supplied in his single person, so far as one man's genius and courage could supply them, the wants of a time not yet at its "fulness," the deep and dark void of an uncompleted constitution. Such was no subject for the careless and cursory pen of an official dilettante, who mistakes the entire meaning of Machiavelli's almost lyrical phrase of "nobile ozio;" and who, by a living anachronism, stands forth an example still of the generation of "authors of quality." Fox is not one of those historical characters about whom it is decent to write books, consisting of hasty labels on the backs of miscellaneous letters. An opponent of Fox's policy would not have dared to edit his "Memorials" in the way we have described. A Tory ought not, and few Tories would, write thus about the great Whig. What, then, shall we say of the most supercilious, the most negligent, the most hurried of editors of such a work, if that editor be himself a Whig, if he be himself the leader of the Whigs, if he be no other than Lord John Russell. It may be pleaded that he had not time to do justice to the work. Then, why do injustice to it? Why undertake it at all? Why occupy the ground of others? and why prevent a task from being done well, which ought to be well done if done at all? Are there no Whigs left who would have found the necessary leisure—who would have made the "nobile ozio"—who would have applied the well-deserved attention, which we have a right to expect, from the editor of such a production? But it is "graceful" and "honourable" in a statesman, we suppose, when driven from power (Lord John's later literary achievements were accomplished while out of office), to know how to console himself by refined and liberal pursuits, and to show himself at home in a region of thought at once more tranquil and more elevated than the fierce arena of actual politics. It might just as well be said, that it is graceful and honourable to a statesman, when driven from power, to cultivate the Fine Arts. And most incontestably, so it is, if he only knows how. It would justly excite admiration, if he who had proved his capacity to be a great Prime Minister, should, in the intervals which broke his tenure of authority, paint pictures like those of Raffaele, or even carve vases like those of Benvenuto. To exercise one's superiority is always honourable to a man's self, besides being, in general, not a little useful to his fellow-creatures. But we cannot say quite so much in favour of the practice, if we may be permitted the phrase, of exercising one's inferiority. It would, doubtless, be very glorious to Lord John Russell, in his seasons of political adversity, to write another "Novum Organum," or another such biography as the "Life of Savage." But to produce a book like these memoirs (for all his portion of it, either as a contributor or as a superintendent) is no more "graceful," no more "honourable," and no more creditable than it would be to paint a scene which an alehouse keeper would not take at a gift for his sign-board, or to discharge the duties of an admiral, or of a surgical operator, in the manner in

which Sydney Smith begs us to imagine his Lordship ready to assume, and safe to perform them. It is not the writer who gains credit, it is literature which loses credit, by productions of this "graceful" and "honourable" class. One among many peculiarities of the pages before us is that not only they constitute an ill-assorted compilation from the pens of separate contributors, without any plan, but that much, very much, of what is here meant to elucidate the Fox correspondence, has already appeared before the public. Lord John Russell's share of the commentary is the smallest which ingenuity could concede, in an endeavour to assume the name and position, without discharging the duties of an editor. There are two sorts of self-sufficiency. One makes a man conceive that, if he takes pains, he can do anything that any other man could do, or has done. It is a delusion, as a thousand examples would prove. To furnish such examples, to adduce even one of them, would be a waste of time. But there is another description of self-sufficiency which is still more odious, and yet, still more laughable. It persuades, it convinces a man, not only that he can do whatever others may have done, but do it without taking pains; that what with them may have been a laborious achievement, will with him be the effect of mere volition, and that their difficulty is his facility. We have already remarked that, in all appearance, Lord John Russell considers it better that the first regular and methodical attempt to produce a work upon the life and character of Fox should be badly executed by himself, than successfully performed by another. And the only proof which his Lordship could give that this is not his opinion, would be the frank avowal of his conviction that no trouble, no care, no zeal, no opportunities of leisure, and no expenditure of pains were needful to enable him to accomplish adequately the task which he had assumed. He has done it badly. We do not know whether, by exerting himself, he could have done it well; but, as he has failed, and has not used exertion, he either thought that, by him, success could be secured without it, or he thought that failure was to be preferred to it. We, on the contrary, maintain that the very fitness of the man (arising out of his position) to superintend this work, only added to the responsibility of undertaking it, and heightened the obligation to do it with a will—to do it with a conscience. A person might fairly be careless to whom others, better entitled, had deferred the execution of what they should rather have themselves done; but he who must refuse a task before anybody else will assume it, ought either not to prevent it from being carried into effect by those who would be earnest in it, or to bring some earnestness to it himself.

Lord John Russell's share of the comments designed to throw light on the career of the hero is even less respectable in quality than in quantity. Mr. Allen and Lord Holland come next in feebleness. The other contributions, except that correspondence itself which forms the basis and virtual subject of the work, are republications. This is literally the fact. Except the portions we have mentioned, what else, less accessible intrinsically than the "letters," do these volumes contain? Nothing whatever. Not one word. Not one syllable. All the rest, we assure the reader, was accessible enough. It is no addition to the stores of public information; none to public information of that sort which is very widely diffused indeed. Shall we be believed when we state that it was all at the circulating library already? It certainly was. For it consists of a mass of miscellaneous excerpts from four printed, published, and well-known books—one of them widely, and almost universally read. We have whole sections of the "Grattan Memoirs," of the "Rockingham Memoirs," and of the "Courts and Cabinets of George III.," by the Duke of Buckingham. They are introduced with rude confusion into this base jumble of literary "cold baked meats," to fill a vacant corner, or serve a hungry want. Judging both by the ability and by the length of the contributions to which another author, besides those already enumerated, may lay claim; he, that seventh writer, in this collection of elegant and inelegant extracts, might, from his tomb, far more justly than Lord John Russell, from Downing-street, assert himself the veritable editor of the "Memorials and Correspondence of C. J. Fox." Our readers will hardly believe us, but Horace Walpole is that author—his "Memoirs" are the recondite, abstruse, and generally unknown source from which these streams are conveyed, in Lord John's valuable aqueduct, to the acquaintance of the public. If ever there was "book-making," we have the practice flagrantly exemplified in this wretched—we beg pardon, we mean this "graceful" and "honourable"—lucubration. We presume that Lord John Russell's theory is, that, provided his name be on the title-page, it little matters what may be contained in the book. Whatever it contains acquires at once a new and distinct value. Else, why print, not a few occasional passages from a previously-published work, to illustrate an argument, or to attest a statement, but whole chapters and sections, standing on their own original merits, and serving no other purpose in the absurd scrap-book to which they are thus bodily transcribed, than to fill or kill space, and to save the noble editor trouble. No one would interfere with the wish of a Whig statesman, in the position of Lord John Russell, to write about the greatest of Whigs, Charles Fox. But when the editor has delegated to the living and to the dead the fulfilment of a task which, he at the same time publishes as his own, we hardly know which to despise most—his literary effrontery, or his political insensibility. He is born in the purple like John Cantacuzene, and yet cannot even gloat about Constantine.

Yet we will not be unjust; we acknowledge that, whatever may be the defects of these volumes—defects in the selection of the matter, defects in its arrangement, defects in the whole plan and in its whole execution—there is, at least, some original writing of Lord John Russell's. It is not much in quantity; some may think that this is an advantage; and some that it is a pity there is not less still. But we will quote, as a specimen, the most striking of the contributions due to the editorial hand. Somebody asked Fox "how it was that he contrived to catch the cut balls so well at tennis?" "It is," replied Fox, "because I am a very painstaking man." An asterisk here calls the reader's attention to a foot-note. Glancing to the end of the foot-note, the reader observes that the initials of Lord John Russell, "J. R.," are appended. The three lines and three quarters, of which the note is composed (including the space occupied by the "J. R.") constitute one of the original passages which his Lordship has contributed to the laborious elucidation of the Fox papers and the high enrichment of these two large volumes. It is, then, with no small interest that the passage is perused. It runs thus:—"Cut balls are balls which pass just over the net, and do not rise high above the floor of the tennis-court. It was Lord Holland who asked Mr. Fox this question. The answer is only valuable as showing that in no art is excellence attained without labour." "J. R."

Now, it would have been no slight loss to the world if Lord John Russell had happened not to have enjoyed the noble leisure requisite for the composition of this important though condensed essay, among the others which he has inserted in the "Memorials." First, we obtain from the brief lucubration in question a fact in sporting history, viz., the solution of the problem of what "cut balls" are at tennis. Secondly, we have another fact, a fact in gossiping history, something in the Ana department, certifying us who it was that asked the vital query of Fox; it was Lord Holland. Thirdly, we have a very profound original and startling moral reflection from the annotator himself, propounded in a rather artful manner. The reflection is that excellence is attained in no art without labour, not even in that of tennis. Lord John Russell's sleepless anxiety to inculcate a high moral lesson of this nature seizes even the sportive illustration of the game at which Fox was adroit. At the same time his Lordship (on his guard against hero-worship), so frames his remark that the reader is saved from the otherwise inevitable mistake of regarding with too vague and too idolatrous an admiration Fox's astounding reply to Lord Holland's overwhelming question. "The answer," observes Lord John, in a cautionary manner, "is only valuable as showing, &c.; lest we should have erroneously conceived it valuable in every respect. By the by, Lord John would have used English expressive of his meaning had he said, 'is valuable only as,' instead of 'is only valuable as,' which latter signifies that it is not something else as well as valuable 'in showing' the way 'to attain excellence in any art.'"

We are surprised that Lord John Russell should, in this work, have laid so much stress on the necessity of taking pains with whatever one does, and of always using laborious exertions if one would attain excellence. Does he think the game of tennis more difficult, or more deserving of attention and of pains, than the art of properly and adequately editing an historical and political record of the highest interest, like these "Memorials" of Charles Fox? Or does he deem it more important to play tennis "excellently," than to edit such a work excellently? His Lordship commences the book by informing the reader with the methodical and emphatic manner of a certain school of preachers, that he proposes "to divide his materials into six distinct periods;" whereupon he proceeds to enumerate them; and, lo! we get seven periods out of the six. *Falstaff* could not have done better; and he would certainly have avoided the apologetic note which is given for this increase of the "eras in buckram."

Eager to get away from the *pococurante* Augustulus of the Whigs to

the greatest man of whom the annals of that illustrious party can boast—and to whose memory we earnestly wish a worthy biographer—we turn at last to Charles Fox. He was born after the days of Parliamentary corruption—as distinguished from electoral corruption—had ceased: with a far greater genius, both for politics proper, and for oratory, than that of Walpole—with less passion for power, and, alas! with stronger general passions—with a more feverish love of pleasure, a keener zest for immediate excitement, a stormier temper, a warmer heart, and a more exuberant imagination; buoyant, ardent, confident, generous, uncontrollable; that man suddenly came upon the political scene, who, of all that ever figured in this country, was the most capable of “wielding the fierce democracy,” had it been. But the day of the democracy was not yet. It is as though the magician, who had learned the most potent of spells over the most potent of the spirits, had preceded the creation of that very minister; but now that the spirit is abroad, he well knows, too late for the “charmer,” his dead master. The spell is active, and the worker sleeps.

Charles James Fox was born just twenty years before the two men who have given to the times in which we now live their very “form and pressure;” just twenty years before Napoleon and Wellington; he was born just ten years before his great rival the second Pitt, and in the same year with the most remarkable man in the modern history of Germany, John Wolfgang Goethe. 1749, 1759, and 1769 are memorable dates. Just one century before the birth of the illustrious Commoner, Charles I. was executed, and the principles of “the Great Rebellion” gained their culminating point. Just sixty years before his birth, those principles which, for a whole generation, had been buried under the tide of a fierce but transient reaction, emerged again under a safer, more mitigated, and more durable form, and were made triumphant at the Revolution. About the exact time of his birth the House of Stuart, the representative of arbitrary power in England had made its last desperate struggle in vain; and at the same epoch, began gently in France the movement which was destined to lead by a bloodier path to a more nugatory revolution, in the overthrow, however, of a still older and more arbitrary dynasty.

Fox entered very early in life upon his political career; he voted and spoke in the House of Commons before he was of age. Nor was the great rival long behind him, who ten years his junior, was destined to die at nearly the very same period, after having won an immeasurably longer portion of administrative power. Two circumstances conspired to give Pitt a decided advantage in this respect over Fox. The horrors of the French Revolution spoke to the eye; the ulterior and more permanent tendency of it as well as its irresistible force spoke only to the understanding. Sensible effects take the lead of long-sighted reasonings, in point of time. It may indeed be as vain to bring water-engines against a volcano in eruption, as to endeavour to repress by arms such an outburst as the French Revolution; but men could be more readily induced to make even that vain attempt than to listen, in the first frenzy of their repugnance and alarm, to consolations about the fertilizing properties of the lava which the fire would leave behind it—about the folly of seeking to control that which inevitably would and must have its way—and about the pestilent nature of much, very much, of what was sure to be (all efforts notwithstanding) consumed by its rage. Fox was doomed now, as in the previous instance of the infuriated American war, to address his countrymen with the sublime curse of Cassandra upon all his words. Pitt shot the rapids, while Fox was battling with the current.

Another circumstance which must be taken into account is this. The people had recently conquered the power of the Crown; and had not yet waked to the faintest suspicion that it was next necessary to baffle the management of the Court. Satisfied with victory, secure in proved strength, the nation thought that, in that respect, all, and more than all, was already accomplished. Meantime, while the triumph was gained, the fruits of it were withheld—the real struggle was over; but the spoils, which could not now be defended by open power, were long misappropriated by furtive, though organised contrivances. Even with the representation which then existed, Fox would at any time have had the support of the people, if only the people had yet begun to discern that the real principles of the revolution, though in full theoretical recognition, were not in full practical operation. Very little importance is to be attached to any supposed reaction after Walpole's long Whig administration; because Walpole was no people's man, but a real Whig of the old school, “and nothing more”—a Whig of the times of their “*Discipline of the Secret*,” supported by his party while they thought him a good oligarch, deserted by them as soon as they found that he was an unmanageable autocrat.

We give rather more weight to what is fairly and truly said of the personal character of Fox himself. He was rather idle in his disposition, and never once did full and perfect justice to his Titanic powers. He was profuse in his expenditure, and not decent in his life. He loved power less, and pleasure even more, than fame. The good of his country and the advancement of the whole human race, and, above all, the deliverance of oppressed classes from any grievous wrong, were objects which could and did excite in his large heart and ardent brain the fire of a noble enthusiasm. To those objects he would have sacrificed his life, and even a game at *quinté*; but for those objects, he would not have forsworn *quinté* for six months, during the best period of his career. He was a frenetic gambler—the most devoted, and probably the most unfortunate frequenter of the notorious club at Almack's. Strange was the scene which its interior exhibited. On the table lay commonly some ten thousand pounds, in specie alone, piled in a circular colonnade of fifty guineas to each rouleau. Around stood wild and peregrinate figures, wearing great coats of frieze or leather tunics for luck; on their heads conical high-crowned hats, adorned with feathers and streaming with ribbons of various colours. They wore masks, to hide the contortions of countenance which joy, despair, and anxiety excited. At each player's elbow rose a neat stand, supporting his tea, and a wooden bowl, with flou or moulou edge, for his gold. In that room, amid that company, time flew unheeded, or marked only by the silent catastrophes of the stakes, and by the change and the ruin of large fortunes. To enter that room great oblations were made, great interests were immolated. Money was borrowed at incredible usury from Jews; and Fox even denominated the apartment where his lenders used to await him at home his “*Jerusalem Chamber*.” His prodigious abilities were never duly cultivated or fully exerted; and cultivated and exerted as they were, they never procured for him with a half-scamandised, half-indulgent public, the credit, the influence, and the ascendancy to which he might have so confidently aspired. We believe the mental powers of Pitt to have been inferior; we believe his policy to have been unhappy; and yet we wonder not at his constant triumphs over this reckless competitor. On one occasion, on which Fox shone with peculiar lustre in the House of Commons, his preparation is known to us through Horace Walpole. “Fox,” he observes, “was dissolute, dissipated, idle beyond measure. He was that very morning returned from Newmarket, where he had lost some thousand pounds the preceding day. He had stopped at Hookerel, where he found company; had sat up all night drinking, and had not been in bed when he came to move his bill, which he had not even drawn up.” Of the triumph he gained, under these circumstances, Walpole adds, “This was genius—was almost inspiration.”

It was. A more extraordinary man has seldom appeared in civilised history than this lavishly-endowed, erratic, and brave-hearted Englishman. His father's miserable teaching he early unlearned, and replaced with better things in what concerned the public; but from its fatal effects he never was delivered in what regarded himself. One Whig of the true school delayed and somewhat warped his career; misdirected his character, and destroyed his personal happiness: that Whig was his father. Another has now, by these “*Memorials*,” committed an ill-deserved slight on his transcendent political renown.

MEMORANDUMS MADE IN IRELAND, IN THE AUTUMN OF 1852. By JOHN FORBES, M.D., F.R.S.A. Author of “*A Physician's Holiday*.” With a Map and Illustrations. Two volumes, pp. 751. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Dr. Forbes, who a few years ago made such admirable use of his summer vacation as to supply the public with an excellent description of a journey to Switzerland, visited Ireland last year, in his holiday time, and the result is another and a much larger book.

Landing at Kingstown, in the early part of August, he made a complete tour of the island, proceeding first to the south. He left no great district and no important place unvisited. The black north, the desolate west, and the turbulent south, were all explored. He was at Cork, Limerick, Galway, Londonderry, Armagh, and every other town of note, except Waterford; and everywhere the objects which engaged his attention were multifarious. The lower classes of the people—their cottages, their pigs, their dresses, diet, wages, labour, dispositions, and appearance—interested him much. Workhouses, their dietaries, and diseases, teetotalism, farming, fishing, geology, the round towers, the police, the Roman Catholic and Established Churches, and their

respective teaching, the Government and its favouritism, absenteeism, education, antiquities, mines, emigration, tenant-right, the landscapes, are a few only of the many subjects on which he has made memorandums. We trace in them all the same amiable, cheerful, philanthropic and industrious spirit that marked his former production. We trust him unhesitatingly, and differ from him with reluctance and regret. If we sometimes find the memorandums trivial, we are always pleased with the author's good temper, and instructed at every page. He is the reverse of those travellers, one of whom he encounters and describes, who find all “barren betwixt Dan and Beersheba;” he finds fertility everywhere, and gathers fruit from beggar-boys and glowing landscapes—from the most ancient memorials of superstition and the most modern acts of statesmanship. A little garrulous he may be, and indeed must be to fill so many pages; but acute discernment and calm good sense are always apparent. He is, from old date, a rigid but unpunged teetotaler; and one of his favourite inquiries is into the present condition of teetotalism in Ireland. Father Mathew's crusade against intemperance, he characterises as a remarkable event in the social history of nations; but his memorandums clearly establish the fact that “the great banded army of pledged abstainers from intoxicating drinks has long been broken in pieces, and the numbering of the host has come down from millions to thousands and from thousands to hundreds.” Everywhere he meets with individuals who were, but are not, abstainers. That great movement therefore, like other “outbursts of general enthusiasm,” has come prematurely to an end, though much benefit from it yet remains, and may “never entirely pass away.” Indeed, when we remember how short a time has yet elapsed since drunkenness was a fashionable vice amongst the upper and the middle classes in almost every part of Europe, but especially in Germany, England, Scotland, and Ireland, we agree with Dr. Forbes that the total abstinence movement is the precursor of such a moderate use of spirituous liquors that the consumption individually, in comparison to that of the present time, will come to seem marvellously small.

Another topic of great temporary interest on which Dr. Forbes makes memorandums, is the feelings of the people in regard to emigration. The number of persons who have gone from Ireland, and who are continually going, the immense sums which those who have gone have dutifully and affectionately transmitted to hasten the going of many who have remained, are known from the public journals; but the general distress of separation—of breaking up families, and of leaving the old country, is vividly brought before us, by such pictures as this, of individual distress:—

A party of emigrants had come or were coming on board, and were now taking leave of their friends with every token of the most passionate distress. With that utter unconsciousness and disregard of being the observed of all observers, which characterises authentic sorrow, these warm-hearted and simple-minded people demeaned themselves entirely as if they had been shrouded in all the privacy of home, clinging to and kissing and embracing each other with the utmost ardour, calling out aloud, in broken tones, the endearing names of brother, sister, mother, sobbing and crying as if the very heart would burst, while the unheeded tears ran down from the red and swollen eyes literally in streams. It was a sight that no human being could see unmoved; and when the final orders were given to clear the ship and withdraw the gangway, the howl of agony that rose at once from the parting deck and the abandoned pier, was perfectly overpowering. “O Mary! O Kitty! O mother dear! O brother! O sister! God bless you! God preserve you! The Lord in Heaven protect you!” and a thousand other wild and pious ejaculations, broken and intermixed by agonising cries and choking sobs, literally filled the air, and almost drowned the roar of the engine and the wheels that tore the loving hearts that uttered them asunder.

Amid the crowds of people on the pier, swaying to and fro as they shouted aloud and waved their hats and handkerchiefs, several women were seen kneeling on the stones, kneeling and weeping, with their hands raised fixedly above them, and so continuing as long as they could be distinguished from the receding vessel.

Several young unmarried women were going to Australia, expecting to be taken as domestic servants immediately on their arrival. They too had been invited, on the same irresistible terms, by their absent friends and relations, to share their exile. There were one or two complete families, father and mother and children; but most of them were but but links of a broken chain which had its ends in the opposite quarter of the earth.

Among the most deeply affected of these poor exiles were two young girls, who, at the invitation of some friends in Australia, were leaving nearly all the links of their chain of affection behind them. I believe one of the kneelers on the pier was their mother, as when dragged forcibly from them, she had sunk on her knees as she had reached the shore. They had a brother also, a strong, rough, long-coated young fellow, who, notwithstanding all remonstrances and entreaties that he would leave his sisters and go on shore, had so many last words and fresh leave-takings, that when he at last broke loose from them, he found the gangway hauled up, and the ship's side some distance from the pier. I don't think he intended this, but his stay was an evident respite both to himself and his sisters. In his various subsequent attempts to cheer his sisters, he at length adopted one expedient, which I presume must be regarded as completely national; he set to, with right good-will and with all his might, to dance jigs before them! Poor fellow, it was at once laughable and melancholy to see the mingled grotesque and sorrowful expression of his countenance, more especially when, amid his formal mirth, he now and then caught a glance of his sisters rubbing their swollen eyes. He however, kept up wonderfully well until our arrival at the next stopping-place (Williamstown), when the final leave-taking was made, and he took his departure from the ship, setting up, as soon as he descended into the boat, such another portentous howl, as had signalled the parting at Killalee.

Dr. Forbes, in common with most travellers in Ireland, is a great admirer of the Irish women, and of the cheerful disposition of the Irish. Some of his portraits are quite charming. We must give one or two specimens.

In a small shop in the suburbs of Kildare, I found a middle-aged woman and her son making tin saucepans; the department of the mother being to solder the seams. The cottage was tolerably clean, and had furniture, and the mistress was both merry and wise. She made her living by selling her manufactured wares about the country. She pays £3 per annum rent for her own cottage and one adjoining, which she lets to a labouring man at, which if I recollect right, sixpence per week. We went in to look at this cottage, and found it literally without a single article of standing furniture, except a small settle-bed in one corner, on which sprawled an infant of about twelve or sixteen months old. There was neither chair, nor stool, nor table, nor box on the earthen floor. The good tin-woman took up the baby and nursed it with the greatest kindness, cheering it up with her merry smile and laugh. In a short time the mother of the child came in. She was a remarkably good-looking and healthy-looking young woman, and—what might have hardly been expected in such a place,—cleanly and even neatly dressed. I forgot to ask her, but, from her general appearance, I have little doubt that she had derived her tidiness, amid such poverty, from having been educated either in a National School or in a Union Workhouse. Her husband, a labouring man, she said, was at work in the fields, and could, at this harvest time, earn tenpence a day. In other seasons he could earn only sixpence, and often could get no work at all. She and her landlady were evidently on very good terms, and I don't doubt that this true Irishwoman was as kind as she was cheerful.

In this ascent I had for my guide a little girl of fourteen, whom I met at a cabin door at the foot of the mountain. She was active, cheerful, and intelligent, and sprang up the rocks and over the bogs, with her bare feet, as nimbly and securely as a goat. I had a good deal of talk with her; and, child as she was, I could not help thinking that, in her little history and feelings, she afforded no bad illustration of the condition and mental wants of a large class of her countryfolk. She had lost both her father and mother several years ago, and had since been employed as a helper in several houses,—one a school, where she got her living and some education for her services. During the last year she had come to keep house for her two brothers in the cabin above mentioned, they being both employed in the neighbourhood, one as an occasional servant, the other as a cowherd. Her housekeeping consisted, almost exclusively of boiling potatoes and making strabour, there being scarcely anything in the way of furniture to be kept in order. As her brothers were from home all day, her life was solitary enough; and, as she had no hopes here to cheer her, it was no wonder that she had longings to try her fortune elsewhere.

It was, indeed, painfully obvious that the poor girl's whole mind was absorbed in dreams about England; hoping, where there seemed no hope, of being able, somehow or other, to get there. Once there, she seemed to have no doubts or fears of success, although, poor thing, she had scarcely a notion as to how this success was to be obtained. Working in the house or in the field seemed to Mary Halloran a matter of perfect indifference, so long as there was work, and work could bring her food and clothes, and the chance, if not the prospect, of better things.

It was touching to see the keen, eager, yet subdued look of the poor girl, as she asked and spoke about England, clearly revealing the unexpressed half-hope within her, that she might possibly, even now, have found in her companion, a guide to her land of promise. Poor child, I wish it could have been so! Few things are, at anytime, more painful than to reject the appeal of a poor man—

“Who begs his brother of the earth
To give him leave to toil!”

and the painfulness of rejection was enhanced, in the present case, by the youth and orphanage of the client, and by the very humility and diffidence which smothered in silence the longings of the heart.

Here is a more general picture:—

In the small market-place of Skibbereen the same indications of the poverty of the people were painfully indicated by the humble dealings going on. The articles for sale were chiefly potatoes, turnips, and carrots, salted fish, and butter-milk, with such trifling articles as country people need, as coarse crockery, nails, &c. The buyers were all of the humblest class, and a halfpenny, or even a farthing was not seldom the whole outlay of the purchaser. Nor was this the lowest depth. These humble buyers and sellers were attended—I had almost said surrounded—by a motley group in rags, who had not even farthings to give, and who were manifestly calculating on receiving from kind hands some portion of their humble receipts or of their unsold substance.

These poor wretches, of course, turned towards me, obviously a stranger; and it was very pleasant, and I almost think, characteristic of this cordial people, to see the readiness, I may indeed say the eagerness with which the poor stall-keepers urged the claims of their yet poorer neighbours, with such recommendations as “This is a poor widow, your Honour,” “This is an old sickly creature, your Honour,” “The poor woman is a cripple,” “Sure the poor girl has neither father nor mother,” &c. Even the beggars themselves seemed to have foregone all professional rivalry, and strove to help one another in the same manner. A poor woman to whom I had given a penny in passing along the street, soon came up to me holding a poor idiot girl by the hand, and begged something of my Honour for her.

It was also pleasant to see how, amid all these humble and, as we should think, very miserable and disheartening dealings, the cordial and mirthful spirit of the nation seemed still to triumph among these honest market-women. In the intervals of their dealings, the laugh and joke went round among themselves, and they talked and jested with the stranger with the most unaffected good-humour and seeming content; and as much as their ease as if the acquaintance of the moment had been one of old standing, and they had no cares to make them grave. I could not help thinking, as I went away, how different would have been my reception in an English market-place, stamped with such poverty as this; and how unlike would have been the prevailing tone of the grave and thoughtful matrons presiding over our tubs and baskets.

Dr. Forbes is also a firm believer in the virtues of the men, whom he estimates highly. He paints them as warm, impulsive, passionate; but steady when allowed time to cool. He is of no political party, though his leanings are all on the side of liberality and freedom. He touches with a light yet careful hand the political condition of Ireland; and, while he disabuses the public of the notion that the English peasantry and lower classes generally are much better off than the Irish, he admits that a multitude of things require to be improved; and he insists that it is only by tracing individually the many disorders that constitute her great disease to their respective sources that a just knowledge of the nature of the evils to be remedied can be obtained. An empirical politician, he observes, selecting a particular evil and magnifying it into the whole disease, may apply a nostrum and effect a partial cure; but the constitutional malady cannot suddenly be removed. Yet one thing must be done at a time, and when right principles are once established we may leave to circumstances to dictate in detail which of the many measures they point out shall first be executed. “The equalization of the churches” is one thing recommended by sound principle, and Dr. Forbes believes that the class of statesmen who have emancipated the slave and the Catholic—who have reformed the Parliament, and established Free-trade, will be equal to abate the great religious grievance of Ireland. From his careful inquiries into the habits, manners, social characteristics, and opinions of the people, he is well entitled to say what they desire, and to decide what might be politically advantageous to them. At the same time, his political observations are neither so valuable nor so numerous as his memorandums of the present social condition of the Irish. His book is a very complete description of that people, and we lay it down with a confirmed conviction that the Irish, when not misled, are worthy of the better fate which seems dawning on them in their own country, and in the new countries of the Far West, where they are now fixing their homes.

THE BRIDGES OF LONDON. “ARE MORE BRIDGES NEEDED?” ANSWERED AFFIRMATIVELY. By FRANCIS BENNOCH. E. Wilson.

The bridges of the metropolis are its noblest engineering structures; and they are almost entirely the works of our own times. Little more than a century since, London possessed but one bridge; it has now five bridges, exclusive of the Hungerford Suspension-bridge, for foot-passengers only; but daily experience proves this accommodation to be insufficient for the vastly increased population of the metropolis and its suburbs.

Mr. Bennoch, the active and intelligent member of the Court of Common-council, in the pamphlet before us, proves that he has paid especial attention to the details of its subject, and one of its startling facts is, that, within a fraction, London-bridge has as much traffic as all the other bridges put together; whilst Westminster-bridge has half of London; Blackfriars, half of Westminster; Waterloo, one-third of Blackfriars; and Southwark, one-fourth of Waterloo. To relieve this plethora of traffic, Mr. Bennoch proposes new bridges at St. Paul's, the Temple, and Charing-cross. These bridges, it is proposed, should be free—and we agree with Mr. Bennoch, that all bridges should be, in a metropolis like London; indeed, the existence of a toll-bridge in the first city in the world is a sad scandal to its intelligence, in this age of “unfettered commercial intercourse.” One of the readiest means of remedying this anomaly—by the purchase of Southwark-bridge—has been negotiated by the Corporation of London; but it is now demonstrated that a bridge may be built for one-third of the sum demanded by the directors of the Southwark-bridge Company. St. Paul's-bridge, to which the attention of the Corporation is especially directed, is proposed to be built in a line with a new street past the east end of the Cathedral, Old Chancery, and Lambeth-hill, from Thames-street, across the river to Mason's-stairs, thence by a straight line to the Elephant and Castle. “London-bridge,” says Mr. Bennoch, “has already traffic enough for three bridges of equal width;” added to which, there are difficulties of approach by Southwark-bridge, which render a new level structure the best remedy. There are minor details, which confirm Mr. Bennoch's affirmation for new bridges; strengthened in a postscript, quoting the announcement by the First Commissioner of Works, that it has been determined to rebuild Westminster-bridge, and that it is projected to build additional bridges at Charing-cross and Lambeth. If, then, asks Mr. Bennoch, with much point, the new bridge at Westminster, which will be fully as wide as the new London-bridge, is held to be unequal to the traffic of the district, and two additional bridges are demanded, how much more does the argument apply to London-bridge in favour of an additional bridge within the City boundary; which may be built for £50,000 less than the cost of the repairs of Blackfriars-bridge, now to be taken down? In conclusion, we recommend the pamphlet before us as a very lucid exposition of a great accommodation to be secured upon the most economical and advantageous terms to the public. Moreover, the brochure is full of interesting statistics; and its arguments are fully supported by documentary evidence, printed in the form of an appendix.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION continues to be successful, and the attendance at the shilling charge has been very considerable. The expectation of the Queen's coming awakens great interest throughout the country; several mansions are named as likely to be honoured by a Royal stay. The report of the Royal visit is confirmed. The *Black Eagle* has been ordered to remain at Portsmouth in readiness to accompany the Royal yacht to Dublin. Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte is announced as another Royal visitor already on his way to Dublin.

THE ROYAL GARDEN AT HOLYROOD PALACE.—I cannot help noticing a disgraceful fact which has only lately come to my knowledge. There is adjoining the Palace of Holyrood, an ancient garden of the old kings of Scotland; in it is a curious sun-dial, with Queen Mary's name on it. There is a pear-tree pruned by her hands, and there are many other deeply-interesting traces of the royal race, who little dreamed how their old stately palaces were to be profaned, after they themselves were laid in the dust. The garden of the Royal Stuarts is now let to a market gardener! Are there no true-hearted Scotchman left, who will redeem it from such desecration.—*Notes and Queries*.

THE WEST KENT POULTRY EXHIBITION.—This show was held at Farnham, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th inst. It comprised as usual a large number of Cochins-China fowls, mostly marked at very high prices, which in some cases they realised—a coop of chickens, seven weeks old, fetching £25. There was also a good sprinkling of Dorkings; a few game; some very excellent Spanish were shown by Mrs. Owen, and first-rate Poland by Mr. Rawson, and Messrs. Baker, of Chelsea. Mr. John Fairlin, of Chevely, carried off ten prizes; Messrs. Baker, of Chelsea, nine; and Mr. Adkins, of Birmingham, several, for pigeons. We shall next week present our readers with the portraits of Mr. Rawson's and Messrs. Baker's Polish and silk fowls, which were exceedingly fine specimens, and are imported birds. The flower-show was small, but good. The azaleas were particularly fine; there was some good fruit, especially grapes; also melons, cucumbers. On the whole, the show was exceedingly satisfactory. The arch over the bridge, composed of evergreens, flowers, &c., was the most artistic decoration of the kind we remember to have seen.

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